RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 233 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

LACE AND CRETONE CURTAINS
laundered dressed in our best style at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per pair.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Oct.	Delta ..	Moldavia †	16,277
13th	Plassy ..		7,393
20th	Mantua x ..		10,902
27th	Morea ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	Delta ..	Naldera †	15,993
10th „	Mooltan ..		20,700
17th „	Caledonia x ..		7,622
24th „	Delta ..		8,097
1st Dec.	Kashmir ..	Malwa x	10,941
8th „	Maloja ..		20,700
15th „	China ..		7,952
22nd „	Kashmir ..		8983
29th „	Dongola ..	Mongolia †	16,385
1924			
5th Jan.	Mantua a ..		10,902
12th „	Kaiser-i-Hind x		11,430
19th „	Caledonia a ..		7,622
26th „	Dongola ..	Narkunda†	16,227
2nd Feb.	Plassy ..		7,393
9th „	Macedonia x ..		11,089
16th „	Malwa a ..		10,941
23rd „	Dongola ..	Moldavia †	16,277

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
a Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
19th October	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th „	MODASA	8,986
30th „	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th „	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th „	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	MEKARA	8,285
22nd „	MORVADA	8,193

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

5th	Oct.	CALEDONIA* ..	7,622
16th	„	SICILIA*	6,813
2nd	Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
18th	„	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th	„	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
19th	Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th	„	MOREA	10,911

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Oct. ..	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa 1 P.M
4th „ ..	BARJORA ..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 12-30 P. M.
5th „ ..	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Karachi 9 A.M.
6th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
7th „ ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3740	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Argun Maru	J. Ono	6609	27th Sept.	10th Oct.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	13th Oct.	21st „
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th „	8th Nov.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Cojombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARUTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandwi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management, The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' PROVED SUCCESS
Calcutta Doctor.
"I am very much satisfied with the efficacy of your medicines and hope and pray God that they will cure my son perfectly."
Chief Minister, Karauli State
"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August, Consultation hours 3 to 6 p.m

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's Ague Mixture Large Re. 1 Small As. 12
Ague Pills Re. 1
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 12.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol) Mixture As. 13.
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application.
Dr. M. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.,
SHAPURJI H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P. O. Worli, BOMBAY, No. 18.
Tel. Adr. "CAWASHAPUR," Bombay.

FORD PRICES.
WRITE US FOR LATEST PRICES
OF ALL
FORD MODELS.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.
Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best .. Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague price .. .. Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known) .. .. Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure 0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive 0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative .. Rs. 1/4
Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. G GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%.
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%.
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%.
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B-L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills. Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India.

TUSSORE SUIT.
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
by
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared.
Audit of Books of Firms UDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi, & Co.
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road .. ..BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Up-country Cotton purchases:—(a) EXPERIENCED MEN with a good knowledge of Gujerati accounts (b) GUJERATI knowing CLERKS. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 9707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17717

WANTED—A competent CLERK in the line of Machinery. One knowing Gujarati, Marathi and Typewriting will be preferred. Good start to efficient men. Please apply to Box No. 9729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17734

WANTED.—SALE AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS, all over India for the "Forward" a nationalist English daily to appear very soon with Sjt. C. R. Das as editor-in-chief. Apply stating particulars to Manager, "FORWARD," 129, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.
A 17720

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp, HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—For the Shri Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah, experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE HINDU HEAD MISTRESS, well up in Hindi, Needle work, and enforcing discipline. Salary according to qualifications with free unfurnished quarters close to the school. Applications not accompanied with copies of testimonials will not be considered. Apply mentioning the minimum salary required by the 31st October next to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 17705

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COTTON SELECTOR and an expert in Import and Export business seeks SITUATION as an Agent or a Manager in up-country. Good references given. Salary required Rs. 300 per month, plus commission. Please write to Box No. 9730, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B8653

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

AT CHIKALWADI—GRANTROAD, opposite the Wallace Flour Mill, a very large FLAT, best suitable to press, school, club, or a large family (without any caste distinction) is to be let Apply sharp Imperial Dairy Company
C R8607

TO LET—At Santa Cruz, commodious and airy GROUND FLOOR, hall, four bedrooms, kitchen, bath room, store room and two verandahs. Apply to Box No. 9731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8654

TO LET.—ROOMS for Voras Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IDANMEL S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
C R5479

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh consignment of KING EIGHT Motor Cars, 8 Cylinder, 60 H.-P., in perfect working order, self-starter, selling nearly half price. Write Box No. 9726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R8634

CHARRON—In sound running condition. Going very cheap. Fit for rough use and service work. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 17654

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
'CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
TM

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal: Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle".
16880

COCOGEM.

REFINED and DEODORIZED COCONUT COOKING BUTTER As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins Delivery Free. Also in 1 lb. 2 lb. and 36 lb. Tins Large. Discounts on 72 lb. Case Lots. Stockists wanted. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram Cochin State.
T 17644

FIRMS and individuals desirous of exhibiting at the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition of 1924, London, may please communicate with an English Business Man who has just arrived from London. Influential References. All communication to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL Room 252.
T R8639

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O spectacle ware.
P R8546

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fully equipped DISPENSARY in Princess St. See KRISHNA PAPER MART, 26, Mangaldas Road, Princess St. Bombay 2.
G R8603

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for October Vacation Classes have begun. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R8636

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.
C17679

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME NEAR WORLI ROAD.

Scheme for Police Accommodation within the area comprised in the Worli Section of Municipal 'G' Ward.

SCHEME NO. 68.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The Limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 10,059 sq. yards) are as follows:—

On or towards the North by a proposed 60 feet Road and beyond which by land the site of a Poorer Class Accommodation Scheme for the Century Mill Company.
On or towards the West by Land belonging to the said Trustees.
On or towards the South by land sold to Government for the erection of the Development Directorate Chawls and
On or towards the East by a proposed 60 feet Road and beyond which by land belonging to the said Trustees.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 167, dated 17th day of September, 1923) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1923.

E. G. TURNER,
C17641 Chairman of the Board.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection in Porbandar, Kathiawar, of about 32 tons weight of Structural Steel work in Buildings; and 21 tons in Steel Hoppers or Bins with all plates rivetted. The Contractor will only have to supply skilled and coolie labour for all work connected with the handling and erection; the Building material, also all tools, tackle and material for scaffolding will be supplied on the factory site to Contractor.

Description of Building work with full specification may be seen on application to the INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C17730

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDL. SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEZWADA.

O. S. 46/23.

KESAVADAS JAVANMAL, firm partners. VANUCHAND KESHAVADAS and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

and

3rd deft. SOWCALCHAND, son of Nathajee and others. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit is posted to 19-10-23 for the appearance of the 3rd defendant, failing which he will be made exparte.

D. MADHUSUDHANAROW,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.
Bezwada, 27-9-23 C17716

N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAMRAO AMBARNATH KIRTIKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Government Pensioner, residing at Parbhadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MOTIRAM YASHASHRINATH KIRTIKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Law Student, residing at Dhaswadi near Zavba's Oart without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.
Petitione's Attorneys.
C17739

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the authority to enter into contracts and dealings on behalf of our client Mr. ABDULLA HAJI SIDICK given to Mr. ABDUL REHMAN GANI, the Manager of the said Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick, has been withdrawn as from the 30th day of September, 1923.

Any person, firm, or company dealing with the said Abdul Rehman Gani as Manager of our client the said Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick, or entering into contracts or dealings with him as our client's agent after the said 30th day of September, 1923, will do so at his or their risk, and our client will not recognise any such contracts or dealings entered into by the said Abdul Rehman Gani as valid and binding upon him.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1923.

CHUBB & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick.
C17715

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client Mr. SHANTARAM MANGESH KULKARNI, has learnt that his son JAYAVANT SHANTARAM KULKARNI, has started a partnership business or Commission Agents, under the name and style of Jayavant Shantaram and Co.

The said Jayavant is separate in food, worship and estate from our client, and the property in the possession of our client excepting the ancestral immoveable property in Karwar District worth about Rs. 600 is his self acquired property and the said Jayavant Shantaram Kulkarni is in no way interested in the same. The said Jayavant Shantaram Kulkarni is at present only entitled to 1/7 share in the ancestral property. Any dealings of the said Jayavant Shantaram Kulkarni in the Commission Agents business carried on by him in partnership or in any other capacity will not be binding on our client and the property in the hands of our client, and the said Jayavant Shantaram and his partners will be solely responsible for the same. Our client Mr. Shantaram Mangesh Kulkarni is in no way concerned with the business carried on by the said Jayavant Shantaram with other partners under the name and style of Jayavant Shantaram and Co., Our client has been long since carrying on business under the name and style of Shantaram Mangesh and Co., in which the said Jayawant has no interest.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1923.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Mr. Shantaram Mangesh Kulkarni.
C17736.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held at the instance of Mr. F. E. DINSHA, the sub-mortgagee with the concurrence of the Residuary Devisees under the Will of the late Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, our client Mr. PREMJI KESHAVJI has been declared the Purchaser free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vadachi Gadi, Samset Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1597 and Street Nos. 18-20 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510, New No. C162, Old Survey No 899 and New Survey No. 2257 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Jeevanbai widow of Karamchand Sunderji and partly by the property of Kesserbai, wife of Deoji Sunderji, on or towards the North by the property of Vassonji Noronji and on or towards the South partly by Bhandari Street and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim Jamal

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1923.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17738.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHIKHABHAI CHUNILAL alias BHIKHABHOY CHUNILAL alias BHIKHABHAI CHOONILAL alias BHIKABHAI CHOONILAL alias BHIKHABHAI CHUNILAL SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Jeweller ..... Deceased.

CHUNILAL UJAMCHAND and CHANDULAL CHUNILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mamadevi, without the Fort ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. PANDIA AND CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C17740

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKER JADAVJI LAKHMIDAS, widower, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-goods Broker ..... Deceased.

(1) THAKAR DEVIDAS TRIKAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort; (2) SHAH KANJI GOKALDAS, of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort; (3) SHAH KARSONDAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Sorathia Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Navi Vadi, without the Fort, the Surviving Executors out of the four Executors of the deceased abovenamed, named in the said Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C17737

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT QUEEN'S ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of February 1923, and made between Pandharinath Balkrishna and Krishnarao and Chhotu sons of Pandharinath Balkrishna and Gajrabai, Tarabai, Gulabhai, Manekbai and Sumati, daughters of Pandharinath Balkrishna, the last seven being minors under the age of eighteen years by their father and duly appointed guardian the said Pandharinath Balkrishna of the part and Bai Meherbai Jijibhai Edulji Mody of the other part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the tenure, situate at Queen's Road near Charni Road Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114.29 square yards or thereabouts and being in portion of a large piece of land admeasuring 284 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 120 New No. 947, Old Survey No. 1215 and New Survey No. 8065 and 5/8065 and Cadastral Survey No. 45, Girgaum Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1468 and Street Nos. 5—7—9 and bounded, on or towards the East by a Charitable Dharamsala, on or towards the West by a strip of open land belonging to the Government and beyond that by Queen's Road on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that by the property of Shamrao Narayan and on or towards the South by a common passage belonging to the property and the aforesaid Dharamsala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT 4TH KUMBHARWADA LANE, OTHERWISE CALLED 1ST PATHAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Narandas Jugjivan Raja and Cursondas Govind, the Trustees of the Trust created by the last Will of Mesur Raja, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable property by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 5th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure admeasuring square yards with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate on the East side of the 1st Pathan Street and bearing Street Nos. 121, 123 and 125, Collector's Old Nos. 2971 and 2880, Collector's New No. 9918, Old Survey No. 4379, New Survey No. 5074, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the shed of Vallabhdas Mulji, on the West by 1st Pathan Street, on the South by a vacant piece of land and on the North by the house of Vallabhdas Mulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at their office at Esplanade Road, at Gresham Building, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD RINGS WATCHES, PERSONAL KIT ETC. AND ONE LOT BLANK FORMS AND UNSERVICEABLE STATIONERY.

TO-DAY THURSDAY the 4th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Chief Auditor, Non-Military Pay and Pension Accounts at his office at Dadar near New Railway Bridge.

Sentimental effects such as gold rings, watches, personal kit etc.

One lot blank forms and unserviceable stationery.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFETY (NON-SKID) MOTOR TYRES, AND DAYTON AIRLESS MOTOR TYRES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Offices concerned:—

Safety (Non-skid) Motor tyres of different sizes, viz. 650 by 65 —760 by 100,—750 by 85,—820 by 135,—26 to 28 by 2½ to 3.

About 136 Dayton Airless Motor tyres of different sizes with their special fitting tools etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, ACCESSARIES, MACHINARY, FURNITURE, WOODEN PLANKS IRON TOOLS AND ONE LARGE TEAKWOOD SHED ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, solicitors, to Sooraj-mai Harundrai, Esqr., and on account and risk of Mr. Jal P. Virji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Girgaum, tram terminus in the compound of Gordhandas Building all the stock in trade of the Victoria Motor Works and garage consisting of motor cars, accessaries, furniture all shorts of machinery wooden planks iron pieces, tools and one wooden shed etc. etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A deposite of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' DRESS AND PIECE-GOODS, HEX. BOLTS AND NUTS, COTTER PINS, MACHINE SCREWS, NAVY CANVAS, TABLET MACHINE, STOVES, MAGENTA CRYSTALS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned:—

17 parcels Lady's dress and piece-goods.
70 bags Hex. Bolts and Nuts of different sizes.
6 cases Cotter Pins of different sizes.
1 case about 200 gross machine screws of different sizes.
4 bales 20 pieces Navy canvas 72in. 16oz., about 597 yards.
1 case Eureka hand tablet making machine.
3 cases Stoves.

By order of the Office concerned:—

1 case 35 pieces stripped Alpaca 42 inches, 1,418 yards.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Commercial Corporation (in liquidation) and on account and at risk of Messrs. The National Textile Stores and Chemicals Co.

9 cases and one drum each 2 by 50 lbs. Magenta crystals, Auramine, Methylene blue 2 B, Bismarck brown, sulphur black, chrysoidine, methyl violet, direct black, nigrosine crystals.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau
1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3392 of 1922 (Sugrabai vs. Sakinabai):—

1 shigram with horse and harness.

By order of Mr. Jusab Ayub, Receiver appointed in suit No. 5713 of 1922 (Jusab Ayub vs. Sakhrabhai Motilal):—

1 victoria and Panchkalian horse and one collar button.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS "YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Bai Dayakore, widow and sole heir of the late Mr. Fakirchand Naginchand, the well-known jeweller of Surat, Messrs. MOOSA BROS., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in "Yussuf" Building, Churchgate Street, the following:—

A lot of valuable jewellery.

Catalogues are ready and jewellery is on view.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-DAY at 3 p. m. in their Room MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction made to order furniture by Roberts, Devji Kanji and other known makers. Roberts Telescopic sliding, dining table, large Mirror back side Board Chesterfield suites, drawing room Cabinet, silver show cases, large book case, Walnut Polish oval Mirror Almirahs, Cottage Piano by Erads and dressing Chacheval Glasses Ladies writing table, American Sliding top writing table file cabinets, Marble top tables, old brass ornaments, crockery and glassware etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets electric fans and lamps, velvet piled-drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, book cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of J. A. Guider, Esq., C. I. E. Furniture is on view.

80 CRATES OF GLASS CHIMNEYS, 10 CASES OF ENAMELLED ROUND BASINS, 20 CASES OF HURRICANE LANTERNS AND 5 CASES OF ENAMELLED EWERS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Noormahomed Vallibhoy of Chackla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 8th October 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

80 crates of glass chimneys, German make, different kinds.

10 cases of Enamelled Round Basins, size 36/40 c/m maker "Hardt."

20 cases of Hurricane Lanterns No. 1050/7"" each case containing 3 dozens.

5 cases of Enamelled Ewers, size 17 c/m." "Eagle Brand."

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTIES AT BRANCAVARA, DIV.

By the order of B. N. Laug Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Bhica Damoder (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and intetest of the abovenamed insolvent in the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

House with a room covered with Palm leaves it is confronted in the East with the garden of Quella Cuxaby in the West with the house of Cumvar Bai in the North with a lane and in the South with Cortter or junction of wads it is situate in the Bazar on the Wadi of Vadiceri in the same village of Brancavara its number in the Register of Land Tax is 181.

House with a room covered with tiles, it is confronted in the East with a road in the West with Quilla Cuxab and in the North and South with (esquina) corner on junction of Wadi. It is situated in the Wadi of Vadecera in the same village of Brancavara. Its number in the Register of Land Tax is 189.

House in ruins it is confronted in the East with the house of Amaratlal Natu in the West and South with road and in the North with the house of Nagerdas Cuxal and road. It is situated in the Wadi of Vadeceri of the same village. Its number in the Register of Land Tax is 198.

Storied house with nine rooms, four on the ground floor two on the first floor, three on the second floor. It is covered with a terrace and has a garden. It is confronted in the East and North with a public road in the West with the house of Bani Bae, widow of Madhovji Verchanda, a Bania, in the South with the house of Mulchand Arachand. It is situated in the Wadi of Calivai of village of Brancavara. Its number in the Register of Land Tax is 227.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents,
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No. 4065.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at No. 18, opposite the Imperial Bank in Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

English designed Chesterfield suites, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room half and complete suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, half hanging and half shelf press, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, welded steel iron safes, cash boxes, musical organs, sweet-toned gramophones, table time-pieces, lady's and gent's watches, Durrie and Persian carpets, presentation articles, jewellery, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

One handsome Bay horse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

Auction Sale of Scrap Iron, Wire Rope; Pipes; Manilla Ropes and Slings, Life Jackets; Old linen; Empty Oil Casks; Drums; Tins; and Bottles; Empty Packing Cases and Casks; etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

Presents

One of the most powerful Indian Myths ever produced in 9 reels

KAMALE-KAMINI

It has something that every person will want to see. An enchanting plot with a direct appeal to all class and for every man, woman and child. Never has the Indian screen witnessed such a brilliant array of histrionic talent as that displayed in this wonderful screen Masterpiece.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
Daily 6, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda.
(*Estab*: 1923.)

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

For 2 Weeks only. These plays will not be staged again.

on

Saturday, 6th October 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
EKACHAPYALA.

Sunday, 7th October 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SAUBHADRA.

Cinema Majestic

Presents

BHAKTA PEEPAJEE

The most stirring tale of Human devotion—
by
NATIONAL FILM Co.

See in the life of this saint how renunciation and worship of the divine in man leads a being to realization.

Time and Rates As Usual.

Alexandra Cinema

Billasis Road, Byculla,
Presents
Universal Special Attraction
GOSSIP
Featuring
GLADYS WALTON with a century comedy
FOOLISH LIVING.
Featuring
LEE MORAN.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
ADMISSIONS AT HALF RATES

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANTROAD, TRAM TERMINUS,
Universal Film Co., Special Attraction
An all-Star Cast Super Production
"THE POWER OF A LIE"
Five Parts
and
A TWO REEL CENTURY COMEDY.
Brownie's Little Venus.
Daily Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
NEXT WEEK
Universal Film Co., A Jewel Picture
WILD HONEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
present
AN ASTOUNDING WORK OF GENIUS: SINCE VICTOR HUGO THERE HAS BEEN NO MORE STRIKING LITERARY FIGURE THAN
VINCENTE BLASCO IBANEZ.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"
WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVER
RUDOLF VALENTINO
Seats may be booked in the Excelsior Office 11 to 1 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"POLLY ANNA"
Her latest production, which will live while memory lasts.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE MARK OF ZORRO

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Nagpur:—Vyankatesh Theatre.
Saturday 6th Oct. 1923 at 9 p.m (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM
Sunday 7th Oct. 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

(Established 1918)
STAY ONLY FOR ONE MONTH MORE
Bombay Grant Road
RIPON THEATRE
This drama will not be brought on the Stage here again.
Saturday on 6-10-23 at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)
(by late R. G. Gadkari)
"RAJSANYAS"
Sunday on 7-10-23 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
(by late R.G. Gadkari)
"BHAVA BANDHAN"
Admission fee with Government Tax
Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, 10 As.
Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, between 8 & 11 A.M. & 3 to 6 p.m.

(Sd.) G. K. PARCHURE,
General Manager.

Helpless and . . Starving Beggars.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Rainfall has decreased in the west of the United Provinces and increased in Bihar.

It has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, and west United Provinces and local in Upper Burma and Bihar.

A few falls occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces and Malabar.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches, Mergui and Akyab three, Moulmein one and a half, Jalpaiguri Darbhanga and Gorakpur two, Cawnpore one and Pendra three.

Forecast.—Further decrease in United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is almost normal. Temperature was lower than usual in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 1.40 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the east of the province and clear or lightly clouded over the west. Humidity is in excess in the former area and at Allahabad. Maximum temperature was lower than usual; the minimum was below normal in the south-west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in lower Sind; the minimum was generally lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the west Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch, north Gujarat and at at Neemuch. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa; the minimum was below normal in Central India west, Cutch and at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east Central Provinces and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in west Berar and at Nagpur. Temperature was locally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded, and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over south Hyderabad and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north-east Hyderabad and locally in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was below the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues very weak, and rainfall has been nearly general only in the east United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are Calicut 0.19 in. and Trichnopoly 0.72 in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 2nd October 1923 issued from Simla.

The depression over the Central Provinces yesterday has practically disappeared, and the monsoon has been active only in Burma and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the United Provinces and the east of the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Central India East and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east Punjab, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts were:—Victoria Point three inches; Akyab two; Myitkyina one; Benares two; Mussooree one and a half; Simla one; Daharampur two; Sutna one; Pendra three; Madura two; Trichinopoly, Cuddalore one, and Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire'	84.5	78.9	..	0	0
Do. 2nd ..	93.2	74.2	..	0	—0.07
Jask	..	..	..	0	..
Muskat	90.2	75.0	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—					
Multan	100.8	69.4	..	4.62	—0.41
Rawalpindi	90.8	57.8	..	12.71	—9.88
Lahore	95.0	60.5	..	10.95	—3.94
Hissar	94.2	72.0	..	19.59	+8.18
Ambala	89.6	63.7	..	20.11	—8.38
Delhi	87.4	66.7	..	24.91	+2.13
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	85.7	60.4	..	23.91	+0.01
Mainpuri	82.1	73.5	..	31.74	+8.50
Jhansi	85.2	69.5	..	30.12	—3.23
Cawnpore	86.7	75.4	1.04	48.09	+1666
Allahabad	87.8	76.7	0.10	34.80	+0.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	100.1	61.2	..	3.64	+1.35
Karachi	83.0	71.8	..	3.98	—1.91
Ajmer	92.5	59.0	..	12.68	—5.67
Jaipur	94.3	66.3	..	18.62	—3.10
Kotah	92.6	68.6	..	42.27	+1851
Mount ZAbu	80.8	65.4	..	31.11	—2556
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—	97.2	68.3	..	5.39	—7.98
Bhuj	85.5	76.5	..	4.36	—8.13
Dwarka	83.1	73.6	..	7.12	—1029
Veraval	97.0	68.5	..	10.32	—1447
Rajkot	97.6	70.1	..	17.53	—2.00
Bhavnagar Para ..	92.0	71.6	..	25.95	—1285
Surat	100.0	69.1	..	13.36	—1411
Ahmedabad	103.0	68.0	..	6.16	—1723
Deesa	91.1	61.2	..	27.18	+0.07
Neemuch	88.3	63.6	..	33.19	+2.74
Indore	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	84.8	68.2	..	73.54	+2373
Saugor	84.2	63.6	..	62.76	+2151
Hoshangabad	87.1	63.8	..	54.87	+9.78
Khandwa	90.2	68.9	..	20.60	—6.19
Akola	91.2	68.2	..	21.92	—5.22
Amraoti	88.8	68.8	..	19.72	—8.68
Nagpur	88.7	68.3	..	43.04	+0.09
Chanda	89.1	64.0	..	41.05	—3.17
Raipur	84.9	71.1	..	48.22	+3.39
KONKAN—					
Bombay	86.7	76.8	..	77.49	+1028
Ratangiri	84.7	..	..	92.78	—1.51
Mormugao	81.6	75.3	..	103.88	+1700
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	92.1	63.0	..	15.59	—3.00
Ahmednagar	88.6	62.0	..	17.02	—0.87
Poona	85.5	65.5	..	16.46	—4.50
Sholapur	90.2	68.5	..	19.71	—2.66
Bijapur	90.5	70.8	..	9.35	—5.89
Belgaum	82.6	66.2	..	47.95	+8.38
Aurangabad	88.1	60.0	..	20.51	—2.88
Nizamabad(Indur) ..	88.5	67.8	..	28.46	—0.90
Hyderabad	85.0	68.1	..	21.76	—2.94
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	85.1	75.6	..	129.73	+2228
Calicut	85.6	76.8	0.19	123.36	+2504
Cochin	85.2	76.9	..	109.63	+3544
Colombo	86.5	75.2	0.18	43.66	+2064
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	92.8	75.2	..	19.22	—5.28
Bellary	93.8	73.7	..	4.57	—7.12
Cuddapah	96.4	76.8	..	8.96	—1055
Madras	90.2	75.9	..	10.12	—4.07
Bangalore	89.5	67.4	..	15.61	—4.99
Coimbatore	92.0	71.6	..	6.70	+0.59
Trichinopoly	91.1	74.1	0.02	8.25	—4.97
Negapatam	88.5	76.0	0.72	4.63	—6.26

STORES PURCHASE.

THE CASE FOR INDIAN PREFERENCE

The following extracts are taken from a letter addressed by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, in reply to a letter from Government on the subject of the purchase of stores for India:—

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. S-455, dated the 27th June 1923.

According to your letter it would seem that the failure of the Government to make larger purchases of Indian manufactures is largely due to the fact that Indian manufacturers themselves have not as a rule succeeded in producing stores and materials of a quality and at price comparable with those produced by manufacturers of other countries.

My Committee are very much afraid that at present things are moving in a vicious circle. Government will not make it a point to buy *all* their requirements of articles of a class that are and can be manufactured in India itself and, without an assurance of the very large custom which Government requirements represent, Indian manufacturers cannot venture on the manufacture of a particular class of article on the large scale necessary to bring down cost of production to the lowest possible figure. Even when they are able to bring down the cost of production to a satisfactory figure the indenting officer will not be very willing to accept the responsibility of deciding that the price was "not unfavourable." My Committee are still strongly of opinion that the only remedy is to call for tenders in all cases *in rupees* in this country and leave both the Indian and foreign manufacturers to tender on equal terms as to price, delivery, exchange, etc.

TENDERS IN RUPEES.

The present practice, if my Committee understand it rightly, is for an indenting officer to compare the local price with the latest Home quotation but is there any guarantee that, if the local quotation is rejected and the order sent Home, it will be executed at or under such quotation? My Committee will be glad to know whether indenting officers place a price limit on Home indents such limit being the figure taken here for comparison with the local article. If not, comparisons of prices are illusory as the indent may ultimately be returned executed at a much higher figure than what may have been taken for comparison here.

The next point to be borne in mind is that all such comparisons are liable to be vitiated by fluctuations in exchange. My Committee consider that the least that ought to be done is to have a *rupee* limit placed on all indents sent Home in order to ensure that the ultimate *rupee* cost of the article so indented was at or below the figure originally in view when comparisons were made with the local article.

OBSCURANTIST POLICY.

You speak of the ignorance on the part of the individual purchasing officers of the available sources of Indian supplies as one of the difficulties in the way of larger purchases in this country. My Committee would point out that a similar ignorance on the part of the Indian industrialists as to the size of the Government's requirements of a particular article stand in the way of the manufacture in India of such article being taken up on a sufficiently large scale for the most economic output and can be only remedied by *all* tenders being called for in *this* country irrespective of whether the article was of Indian or foreign manufacture. Then alone can industrialists visualise the possibilities in each line and plan for manufacture in this country of such articles as can be so manufactured. The present practice of Government keeps the industrialist in this country ignorant of the possibilities of each article from the point of view of consumption, and is, my Committee think, one of the greatest obstacles to the development of indigenous manufacture.

As for your point of lack of organisation for inspection, may I be permitted to point out that this point is unnecessarily laboured simply to defend the present practice. Many crores of rupees worth of goods are every year imported here on private account and the quality is arbitrated upon and deliveries satisfactorily completed through the intermediary of the recognised commercial bodies. My Committee hope it is not claimed by Government that every kind of stores imported by it is of such a highly technical character that it is not amenable to inspection and passing by commercial methods. In fact my Committee venture to think that in many articles of every day use the passing of the goods may be safely entrusted to the various mercantile bodies as in the case of commercial imports.

WHY NOT INDIAN PREFERENCE?

My Committee consider that a large number of articles must be standard articles used in large quantities of the same kind, size, etc. from year to year and in the case of such articles commercial methods should prove sufficient. Suppliers can be put on an approved list, and then if the indenting officer finds an article not to his satisfaction he can claim arbitration, and if such arbitration goes against a particular supplier without good reason shown more than once or often, his name could be struck off the list. My Committee consider that rejection by the indenting officer, consequent arbitration and a possible striking off from the list will prove amply sufficient in the case of a great many kinds of imported stores.

My Committee do subscribe to the view you speak of in page 3 that, when purchases are made 'outside' India, they should be made in the cheapest market, and they consider that it must be in this sense that the principle was pressed upon Government by both Houses of the Legislature. The difference of opinion that you seem to have detected in certain remarks in our letter lies in the fact that my Committee would urge preference being given to indigenous manufacture even if it is not the cheapest at the 'moment' provided the difference in price is not very material, because otherwise we are again in a vicious circle, i.e., the indigenous manufacturer fails to get a market and so the particular manufacture does not come into existence at all. Any small loss that may seemingly be incurred if the above view is adopted will be more than made up by

(1) the improvement in the balance of trade and of exchange that local supplies will lead to; and

(2) the additional revenues Government will draw from such indigenous industries.

Government know very well that this country had to pay through the nose for every article of import during the five years of war and after, and my Committee consider that the loss to this country on its purchases must have been many times the amount it could have possibly saved for some department buying in the "cheapest" market.

THE PROOF IN THE BUYING.

Again when a time limit is set in a tender sent out locally and Indian suppliers are unable to supply within such time limit and the indent sent Home on that account, my Committee will be glad to know whether the same time limit is placed on the High Commissioner. If it is not, then the placing of such unnecessary time limits can only mean a diversion of orders to foreign manufactures that could and ought to be avoided.

Your next remark is that it would be unbusinesslike for the State to resort to importers in India unless it is assured that it is as economical a proceeding as direct importation from abroad. My Committee would point out in reply that the best way for Government to find this out is to try it and they feel that the result would prove that it was equally economical. An experiment might be made by inviting tenders for such supplies both here and at Home, but my Committee would once more emphasise that it must be in rupees and for delivery at the same point here, as they consider that Home purchases probably wrongly look cheap owing to a conventional figure of exchange and charges (including interest being used for comparison).

You ask my Committee to establish that the particular articles could have been obtained as cheaply through suppliers here. May we respectfully point out that the onus really lies on purchasing officers here to show that they tried to get supply through importing houses here by tender, but had no satisfactory response. According to you Government will wait for clearer indications that local markets are as cheap and efficient a source of supply as the markets abroad. May we point out that this very attitude stands in the way of creating such cheap and efficient markets. Let Government once make it clear that it is going to call for all supplies here only and in rupees only and foreign suppliers and manufacturers will see to it in their own interests that this market is provided with a cheap and efficient supply of what they have to sell, and some of them may ultimately find it advantageous to carry on the entire manufacture of their particular article here to the great advantage of the country if they once felt that the markets was *here*.

RESUME.

My Committee would, therefore, request Government to reconsider the position and order that (1) in future all tenders be called for in *this* country for delivery at a named point in *this* country and in the currency of *this* country; (2) that where necessary inspection at time of manufacture or before shipment may be made one of the conditions of such tenders; (3) that indenting officers be warned that *urgent* orders should be rare exceptions in peace times and that they were expected to know at least six months in advance the quantities they require of all ordinary stores of daily consumption and that these should call for tenders in a way that left reasonable time in the hands of suppliers here to comply with the deliveries; (4) that the present method of placing out orders by the India Office be investigated to see whether they do not unduly keep out non-British manufacturers (my Committee find it difficult to believe that as much as 95 per cent of India's orders could have gone to British manufacturers as claimed recently in the House of Commons if it was under really competitive conditions as the under-cutting of the British by Continental makers particularly in the Iron and Steel line has been the wail of British trade papers for the past two years except perhaps for a spasmodic spurt during the early days of the Ruhr occupation."

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LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.848	inches
Temperature of Air	80.3	degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	75.3	"
Dew Point	72.9	"
Relative humadity of Air	78%	"
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7	"
Minimum do do.	75.6	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	NE,ENE,NW,NNW	
Movement of Wind from wmidnight to midnight	152	miles
Full of Rain	0.00	"
Total fall during month	0.00	"
do. do. yer	77.36	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Oct.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	5	6 46	24 10	5	13 40	20 7
Sat.	6	18 50	23 11	6	1 15	18 6
		7 59	25 8		14 20	19 5
S.	7	20 5	25 0	7	2 19	18 3
		8 48	26 8		15 14	18 2
M.	Oct.	21 6	26 5	8	3 11	17 4
	8	9 31	27 8		15 48	20 11
Tu.		21 54	27 9	9	3 56	16 7
	9	10 13	28 6		16 24	16 6
W.		22 42	29 9	3	20 57	13 9
	3	14 42	24 5		10 7	21 6
Th.		3 55	24 10	4	22 3	19 4
	4	15 37	23 9		12 26	21 6
		5 13	24 7			

In the Madras Rugby Football Tournament Calcutta beat Wellington by twenty-seven points to three on Tuesday evening.

Owing to heavy rains the road between Juhi and Bidhnun on the Cawnpore-Banda Section of the G. I. P. Railway has been breached for about thirty feet. It is stated that for the present only transhipment of passengers and light luggage is possible. —(A.P.)

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Although we are now passing through the critical stage of the growing season, the weather, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance," has ceased to be the main factor. True, reports of continued drought in the Southwest lifted prices last Monday and Tuesday, while reports of rain in Oklahoma and Texas caused a sharp decline on Wednesday. But the market seems to have made up its mind that the crop will be a small one. The decline in condition between July 20 and August 20 is variously estimated at 11 to 13 points and crop estimates as low as 10½ millions bales are heard. It is generally thought that rains now would be too late and would even do harm by lowering the grade and staple. Insects may work further damage and the early or late advent of killing frost may make a slight difference in the final size of the crop. These, however, are mere details as compared with the broad question how to round out the season with an entirely inadequate supply of American cotton.

There are predictions of a carry-over, visible and invisible, of a little over 1½ million bales at the end of this season. To understand what this means we must bear in mind that in recent years the carry-over has never fallen below four million bales, except last season. A few statistics on the carry-over at the end of recent seasons together with the average spot price of the season may not be out of place:

1916-17 carry-over, 4,127,000 average price; 19.28 cents.

1917-18 carry-over 4,071,000 average price 29.68 cents.

1918-19 carry-over 6,387,000 average price, 31.00 cents.

1919-20 carry-over 5,808,000 average price, 38.29 cents.

1920-21 carry-over 9,308,000 average price, 17.89 cents.

1921-22 carry-over 4,868,000 average price, 18.92 cents.

Of course present conditions differ from those during the war and during the boom in 1919-20. It is entirely probable that a sharp advance in prices in the near future would check consumption and leave the carryover much larger than can now be figured on the assumption that consumption will almost equal last season's.

Looking at the torn and distressed condition of Europe, it would seem that consumption there would be decidedly smaller than last season. Manchester reports that conditions there could hardly be worse from the point of view of the cotton spinner and manufacturer. Germany is unable to buy even sparingly. France and Belgium are handicapped by the high rate of exchange. But in this country after a lull lasting more than two months, the demand for yarn and cloth is suddenly quite active. Fall River reports sales of 300,000 pieces for the week as compared with 20,000 or 30,000 a month ago. General conditions in this country are healthy, and if a coal strike can be avoided there is every likelihood that consumption in this country will soon again be on a large scale. As to Europe, the very acuteness of the present crisis points to the probability that a solution will soon be found. It may meet with grudging acceptance but may pave the way to renewed active buying by the European mills.

For the immediate future, however, the market will be content to wait for the official condition report to be issued on August 31.

SOUTH CANARA CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The President and Secretary of the South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Puttur, writes as follows:—

All Co-operators and all sympathisers and well-wishers of the Co-operative Movement are no doubt anxious to know how far the widespread losses consequent on the recent devastating floods have affected the Movement in the district and whether any of the societies have been injured beyond reparation. From the information received so far, and from an actual visit to Bantwal, Panemangalore and Oppinangady which are reported to have been the worst of the areas hit by the floods, we are in a position to assure all those concerned that there is no cause for any anxiety so far as the investments of the Central Bank are concerned and so far as the investments by the public in the societies are concerned, especially as the societies are of the unlimited liability type. A large number of members of the societies in the three towns have suffered by the floods and they will require further financial aid to set them up on their legs. Steps will be taken in that direction as soon as the panic and disturbance now caused are set at rest. Efforts are also being made to start Housing Societies on a Co-operative basis with substantial State aid in the shape of long-term loans and to rebuild the towns on sites which are being selected at a sufficient altitude above the highest flood level recently reached. The recent floods seem to have been confined to the Mangalore, Uppinangady and Kasargod Taluks and save in the three towns mentioned above, societies seem to have been little affected by the floods. The first floods are reported to have caused considerable damage to property in the Udipi and Coondapoor Taluks as well but not so as to cause any likelihood of any appreciable loss to any of the societies in the areas in question. All concerned are, therefore, requested to set their fears at rest and look forward with confidence to the immense potentialities which the co-operative movement holds not only for affording the relief necessary to tide over the present difficulties but also for the satisfactory solution of the manifold problems of reconstruction which will have shortly to be faced in the affected areas.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Octr. 1923.

Cotton	1206	Bales
Wheat	8160	Cwts.
Linseed	9932	"
Rape, etc	47	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	746	"
Groundnuts	2400	"
Dastorseed	5323	"
Rice	30025	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	16315	"
Mowraseed	253	"
Gram	205	"
Juwar	1986	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajri	840	"
Coal	493	Tons.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/4
Bank's selling D D 1/4 9/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 5/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 11/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 490
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 540
Bank's buying D D Frcs 530
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158¾
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 153¾
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.54-5/8
London—Paris Frcs 75.65
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 89.40
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks 1400 millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Oct. 2.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 5/16 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4/10/9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/4 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/72
Bank Demand	1-4 1/4
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 17/32
Fos. Demand	490
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	232
Japan	159
Singapore	174 1/2

Market—Steady.

London Oct. 2

Sentes 3 per cent.	57
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/4
" " 2 months hence	31 3/8

Closing Tone of silver:—China Sold Indian bazaars bought Spot and Sold forward. Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris	76-55
" " " " " Germany	145,000,000
" " " " " Italy	101-20
Stockholm	17,14
Christiania	28,75
Amsterdam	11,55
Switzerland	25,47
Belgium	
Athens	

New York Oct. 2.

Demand Bills	456.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 2.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Sentes 5 per cent	29

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 2.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 7/8—1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/8—1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 3/8 no change.
Consols 2 1/2%	" 58 3/8 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 43 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 3/8—1/8
Nawb. Securities 3%	59 1/8—1/8

London, Oct. 2.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 11/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/4
7 per cent " "	" 118 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/4/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/4/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/4/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/12
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/1
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/1

London, Oct 2.

Bar gold ready s. 90-9
Silver ready d. 32-4
Silver forward d. 31-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India buying cash and selling forward. Supplies very short for ready delivery.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ready:—25—4—6

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	25—5—3	25—4—3	25—4—3
Kartak	25—5—6	25—4—3	25—4—3

Teji Mandi.

Asho	0—4—0	
Kartak	0—6—0	

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ready:—82—12—0 Pieces 82—8

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Bhadarva	83—4—0	82—10—0	82—10—0	
Asho	80—8—0	80—0—0	80—0—0	

TejiMandi.
Asho 1—2—0
Tone—Quiet.

COLOURS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Quotations:
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 105/110 per cwt.
Congo Red, Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 6 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Scarlet, Rs. 3/8/0, per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 2 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 0/12/0, per lb.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 65
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/2.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan 91/5.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan 96/5.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1933 97/4.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 103/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 104/9.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 104/9.
6½ per cent. Development Loan due 1935 108/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 77/2.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 76/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 101/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Market remained stalemate.
The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 81, Central 27 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 425; Apollo 31/4; By Cotton 625; By Dyeing 942/8; Bradbury 530; Century 512/8; Cent India 542/8; Colaba Land 183/12; Coorla 160; Crescent 287/8; Dawn 625; Edw Sassoon 235; Elphinstone 65; Fazulbhoy 845; Finlay 550; F Petit 1250; Globe 75; Gokak 140; Ind Bleaching 195; Ind Malwa 570; Jamshed Mfg 190; Kastoorchand 240; Khatao 307/8; Kohinoor 1745; Luxmi Cotton 4900; Madhavrao Scd 80; Madhowji 230; Mathuradas 350; M Petit 3200xd; Meyer Sassoon 170; Morarji 4100; New Great 537/8; New City 350; Pabani 472/8; Pearls 668/12; Phoenix 532/8; Shapurji 232/8; Simplex 388/12; Standard 1600n; Swan 735; Swadeshi 527/8xd; Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300; B Burma 360; B Burma N 88/12; Bt Burma pet 4/10; B Tramway 94/6; B Steam 107/8; Bundi Cement 11; Katni ord 110; Katni defd 390; New India 16/8; Shivrajpur 31/8; Tata Iron ord 31; Tata Iron defd 107/8; Tata Hydro 665 and Scindia Steam 8/4.

London, Oct. 2.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	" 124
National Bank	" 44 1/4
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/4

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Above Malwa	567/8	—	—	567/8
Colaba	—	—	—	183/12
Crescent	290	—	—	285
Kohinoor	1745	—	—	1745
Nagpore Ordy	550	—	540	543/12
New Great	542/8	—	—	537/8
Pearl	667/8	672/8	661/4	668/12
Phoenix	—	—	—	532/8
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	950	—	932/8	941/4
Sir Shapurji	235	—	—	235
Simplex	375	390	372/8	390
Swan	—	—	—	735
Swadeshi	535	—	527/8	528/12
Century	515	517/8	510	513/12
Alcock	—	—	—	300
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	75
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	107/8
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	390
Tata Steel Defd	120	—	105	107/8
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	31/4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10
Bombay Burma Old.	—	—	—	360
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	88/12
Bombay Steam Ordy.	—	—	—	107/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	31/8

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday October 2nd was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders Rs. 270 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Bills and Deferreds at 1s. 4d. Rs. 30 lakhs.
(b) Immediates Nil
Rupees fifty lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

FREIGHT.

Freight Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 14

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 3.

To-day a sharp decline of 39 to 45 points has been reported in New York futures. The American market advanced early on short covering but declined later on speculative selling on publication of Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 14 points down. Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 2nd instant (5-55 p.m.) as under:—

Bureau figure higher than expected probably encourage freer selling. Market may go temporarily lower, but would prefer buying on any sharp reaction."

The American Bureau Report published yesterday and received by us this morning gives the figure of 49.5 per cent. against 54.1 per cent. last month and 50 per cent. last year, and the crop at 11,000,000 bales, whilst the ginners' Report showing the amount of cotton ginned upto 24th September indicates 3,215,000 bales. The latter report is almost in accordance with our expectations but the Bureau Report is rather less bullish than anticipated.

Whilst we do not look for any material decline we think that the Report will check the further advance and this fact induces us to think that for some time to come it will be more profitable to sell in strong markets and be satisfied with moderate gains.

The local market opened to-day unexpectedly weak due to bearish advices from the other side coupled with free selling by prominent Marwari operators. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning weak at Rs. 515 i.e. Rs. 10 less than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the commencement of the session a well-known Indore operator sold freely which caused the prices to drop to Rs. 511½. Around this level Commission Houses, Offices and Marwari jabbers were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 514½. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 513 but soon after improved to Rs. 516½ on Commission Houses and Marwari jobbers buying, and finally closed at Rs. 513½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 512½, touching Rs. 513½ closed quiet at Rs. 513 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 466 and gradually declined to Rs. 463½ on selling by the prominent Indore operator. On buying Commission Houses the values improved to Rs. 466½ which rate ruled at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 409/10.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand from local millwalas.

COLABA QUOTATIONS AT (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	513
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	464
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	407

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descript.	Sup. fine	Fine F. Good	Good F. G.	Fair
F. G. Broach				
M. G. Southerns	550	540	525	

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	516
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	410
Fine omra	Dec./Jan	466

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 3rd October says:—

New York 2nd October 1923:—

Previous Close.	Deliv. very	Prices at 1 P. M.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
28.68	Oct.	28.34—34	28.23	—45
28.37	Dec.		27.95	—42
27.86	Jan.	27.55—31	27.45	—41
27.84	Mar.		27.45	—39
27.82	May.		27.46	—36

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 29.55, lowest 28.00, range 1.55 points. Market advanced early on short covering on National Ginners Association ginning figures but declined later after publication Bureau owing to speculative selling. stop loss orders being reached. Fair trade demand at the decline.

Liverpool 2nd October 1923:—

Previous Close.	Deli very	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Prices at Closing	Since previous close.
16.19	Oct.	Not quoted	16.35+16	16.05 —14
15.52	Jan.	15.52—	15.19+17	15.39 —13
15.28	Mar.		15.16	—12
15.05	May.		14.92	—13
17.93	Jan.	Egyptian.	17.76	—17

Telegraphic market advices: Quiet Market, little offering and some short covering. In the Western Belt weather partly cloudy, balance generally clear. October highest 16.72, lowest 16.05, range .67 points.

SECOND GINNERS REPORT.

Ginner upto 24th September 3,215,000 bales.
Comparison with previous years:—

	1923/24	1922/33	1921/22
Second Ginners.	3,15,000	3,883,000	2,92,0000
		1920/21	1919/20
		2,250,000	1,835,000
Final Ginners.		9,729,000	7,928,000
		1920/21	1919/000
		13,271,000	11,326,050
	1918/19	1917/18	1916/17
Second Ginners	3,771,000	2,512,000	4,082,000
Final Ginners	11,906,000	11,248,000	11,364,000

Bureau 49.5 per cent (Against 54.1 per cent. last month and 50 per cent. last year) crop 11,000,000 Bales.

Comparison with previous years.

1923/24	1922/23	1921/22	1920/21
48.5	50.0	42.2	59.1
		1919/20	1918/19
		54.4	54.4

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

New York—market declined owing to bearish government condition report and bearish government ginners report

Mid. Americans Spot	Quiet	17.27
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		19.10
New York, 11 45 a.m.	Jan.	27.55—03
(As known in Liverpool at Closing time.)	Mar.	29.52—02
	May	27.52—02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	27.64
" " "	Jan.	27.45

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	15.05—14
	Jan.	15.39—13
	Mar.	15.16—12
	May.	14.92—13

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Months.	Today's Prices.
October	16.05—14
November	15.72—13
December	15.58—13
January	15.39—13
February	15.26—12
March	15.16—12
April	15.03—13
May	14.92—13
June	14.75—13
July	14.52—13
August	14.10—10
September	13.47—08

Tone—Barely Steady.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.10
" " Fully Good	10.50
" " Fine	10.90
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.05
" " " Fully Good	11.55
" " " Fine	12.05
M. G. Broach, Good	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.00
" " Fully Good	10.40
" " Fine	10.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.61—12
Nov.	17.66—17
Dec.	17.71—20
Jan.	17.67—17
Feb.	17.81—19
Mar.	17.86—22
April	17.91—22
May	17.91—29
June	17.91—29
July	17.91—29
Aug.	17.91—29
Sept.	17.91—29

AMERICAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 2.

	To-day's prices.
Futures at New York.	Oct. 28.22—45
	Jan. 27.45—39
	Mar. 27.45—39
	May 27.46—36

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	78,000
" Exports to Great Britain	37,000
" " Continent	108,000
Futures at New York Oct.	28.23—45
" " " Dec.	27.95—42
" " " Jan.	27.45—39
" " " Mar.	27.45—39
" " " May	27.46—36
Spot Cotton at New York	29.00—50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.25—25
Futures " Oct.	27.28—32
" " " Jan.	27.15—35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver —Foreign mined.	64 1/2

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Bombay, Oct 3.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	—
Teeseed, Black	60 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 10 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	40 0 0	5 12 0
Delivery Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 6	
Wheat, Sept.	—	
Linseed, April/May	12 11 0	
Linseed Sept.	—	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 8 0	

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 2.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	41
AUSTRALIAN O/N Quotted	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	27/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Value	42/3
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Nominal	41

Tone—

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 2.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton S/O. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED Argentine S/O Sellers	20
" J/F Buyers	17
TONE OF LINSEED—Very little doing.	
LINSEED Bombay per ton S/O Nominal	21 7/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (round delivered per ton) N-D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O-N Sellers	£ 17 3/8

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Buyers — 20 5/8
Tone—Steady at previous rates.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
" Nov.-Dec. Value 41
" Jan/Apl. Paid 37/6
Tone—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta O-D Sellers	24
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay O-D Sellers	24/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi O-D Sellers	24/4
Tone—Dull.	

METALS.

London, Oct. 2.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 61 3/4
Copper Braziers	" 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 7 7/8
Hard Spelter	" 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets £ 19 net Fob.	

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 3.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Copper English	3 1/4	73 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 3 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

	per lb.	Rs a p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 9 0
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 6
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. 14
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct. 14 3/4
Tone:—Easier.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

The quotations are:—
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 2/10/0.
Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 15/8/0.
Soda Caustic 98 per cent. Rs. 24.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 38.
Soda Bisulphide Rs. 24.
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent. Rs. 15/8/0.
Soda Silicate Rs. 11.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/8/0.
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/9/6.
Salt Glauber Rs. 3/12/0.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 60.
Bleaching powder Rs. 15/4/0.
Bichromate potash Rs. 49.
Litharge Rs. 38.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 25.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 2/4/0.
Farina Rs. 14/4/0.
Sago flour Rs. 13.

POONA RACES.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

PRAGUE WINS THE CURZON PLATE.

There was a moderate crowd yesterday at the Poona races. The weather was bright and warm. Of the nine events on the programme only two saw small fields out. The sport was interesting and again favourites were generally beaten. Festivity who won the Ebor Handicap created a certain amount of surprise as this animal has been running very indifferently throughout the season. As recently as an on Saturday last he brought up the rear of the field. No wonder he paid a good dividend yesterday. Starboard also seemed to have awaken up from his lethargy. His last run was in the Chester Plate in which he ran unplaced though the company was a poor one. Yesterday he beat a good class as he liked. Is there any wonder that the public are losing interest in the sport when all their calculations are upset by such reversals of form? Brixworth tried the patience of the starter and the public.

An unpleasant feature of the day was the incident which perhaps prevented Turkistan and Delyar Jung from doing better as both threw their jockeys on the way to the post and ran away. They were caught after an exciting chase and sent back to the starting post. It was evident after this that much could not be expected of them though they were favourites. It would appear that there is a grave reason which accounted for this singular incident as far as Delyar Jung was concerned. We understand that the Stewards are investigating the case.

The Holkar Plate of 7 furlongs for Arabs in the 3rd Division was divided into three races; the 1st Division was the first event on the card and fourteen starters lined up for this race. The public again believed that Delyar Jung was the best in this field. Turkistan, Rajput and Gulmarg also had admirers. This race was won by Mashook the bottom weight who was quite neglected. In the 2nd Division there were seventeen starters and here the favourite Gosub, who is still masquerading in the 3rd Division, won as he liked from Paleface and Nicholas who dead-heated for second place. The 3rd Division also saw seventeen starters among this lot Baronet, Sinnan, Vazir-ul-Mulk and Isfoog received most support. When it came to the actual test Vazir-ul-Mulk proved too good for his field and he won with comfortable ease from Baronet. Isfoog was an indifferent third.

The Salisbury Plate of 1 mile was also divided. Division 2nd was the fourth event of the afternoon and in this race again the public was let down very badly. Desert Gold, Cyllian, Etheldene and Royal Jewel were mostly fancied by punters but Rosey Tread upset all calculations by winning after a tight finish from Curator while Etheldene was a head behind. A large field ran in this race.

The other Division of this Plate was the eighth event on the card. In this race Neap Tide who declined had already run in the Ebor Handicap. Moonshiner and King's Own having also declined thirteen were left to contest the issue. Sauce was elected a hot favourite as was also Laranja. A lot of money was invested on Transom who received late support and actually started at 3 to 1 against. Considering the easy manner he won and the heavy betting on him he must have done excellent track work to inspire such confidence. Mentality ran very disappointingly. Sensford who placed second paid a good dividend.

The public would have nothing but Rostrum in the Travellers' Stakes in which a very small field of five started. Rostrum was badly beaten by Starboard who won by six lengths.

In the Ebor Handicap also a small field started. In this race Perfect Day and Neap Tide were strongly fancied but the race was won by Festivity who romped in an easy winner despite his previous disanpointing performances. Silver Saint beat his stable companion for place.

Prague who won the Curzon Plate had a good following, though the bulk of punters preferred Mr. Goculdass' bracket. Neither Knight of Clonmel nor Reciprocity flattered their supporters. The Count ran well but was easily beaten by Prague. Whit Week succumbed under his weight and could only manage to secure fourth place.

The speedy Marshal Petain won the Hopeful Plate in hollow fashion in very good timing for Poona. The performance of Malabar in this class was very creditable. This horse has struck form rather late. In his previous race he was seen leading the field by lengths and on account of this was fancied by many yesterday though he had to run against Marshal Petain and Stability, two speedy performers. What became of Bismark who was so heavily backed?

Details:—

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Terms, for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. A. K. Essa's MASHOOK 7-10, Clarke 1
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's EED 8, Ritchie 2
Mr. Mahomed Esmail's FAHTAK 9, Khalil 3
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and R. Kadum's TURKISTAN 8-7, Burn 4

Did not run:—Halab, Lucky Prince, Aerial Mail and Security.

Also Ran:—Muslat 9/4 Morris, Gulmarg 9/4 Lambert, Toonah 9/2 McPherson, Marshal Foch 8/12 Purtoosingh, Delyar Jung 8/9 Audas, Barzan 8/4 McQuade, Rajput 8/2 Black, Famous 8 Fozard, Aggregate 8 Ahmed Ali, Talatbeg 7/10 Clarke.

The Race:—A bad start saw Barzan out, of the tapes first, his nearest attendants being Muslat, Turkistan, Eed and Mashook, Talatbeg and Gulmarg were last away. Barzan was still in command at the fifth furlong with Turkistan, Muslat, Fahtak and Toonah very close up. Barzan dropped out at th ebend leaving Eed in command. Eed was first into the straight. Fahtak, Delyar Jung, Turkistan and Mashook followed. Up the straight Mashook drew out and moving comfortably won by one length from Eed who saved second place from Fahtak by a short head. Turkistan was fourth one length behind.

Delyar Jung and Turkistan threw their riders before reachnig the starting post. They were caught and eventually took part in the race.

Time:—1min. 40secs.

First tote paid Rs. 168 for win, and Rs 40/8. R 162, 105/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 74/8, for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 65/8, and Rs. 37 for places.

Favourite:—Delyar Jung.
Trainer:—Yussuff.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Terms, for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's GOSUB 8-13, Reymond 1
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and S. N. Mahomed's PALEFACE 9, Burn 2*
Mr. A. R. Obeyed's NICHOLAS 9, Khalil 3*
Mr. Kalaf bin Saif's JOHUR 8, Fozard 4

*Dead-heat.

Did not run:—Mudkhul.

Also Ran:—Eshel 9/3 Lambert, My Fancy 9/2 Hardy, Paleface 9 Burn, Last Day 9 Morris, Coroner 9 McPherson, Lucknow 8/8 Purtoosingh, Cable 8/8 Barnett, Sultan 8/7 A. Ali, Cock-Eye 8/4 Ritchie, Khattoon 8/8 Aldridge, Zaphir 8, Rabeer 7/10 Oomerkhan, Ditla 7/10 Thompson.

The Race:—They were released to an indifferent start Last Day showed out for a space but was soon headed by Watee, who made the running, from Last Day, Cock Eye, Sultan and Johur. Gosub was in the bunch with Paleface. Watee was displaced by Cock Eye before they negotiated the turn Gosub had improved his position and was now third. He was fast into the straight where soon left his field to win easily by three and a half lengths. Johur was displaced from second place by Nicholas and Paleface both, of whom, travelled fast up the straight. The judge could not separate them at the finish Johur finished fourth only a neck away.

Time:—1min. 40 3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 17 for win and Rs. 16/8, Rs. 57 and Rs. 52 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 9 for win, and Rs. 7/8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 28/8 for places.

Favourite:—Gosub.
Trainer:—Faraz-bin Ameer.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Terms, for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. A. K. Essa's VAZIR-UL-MULK 8, McPherson 1
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's BARONET 9-4, Bowley 2
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ISFOOG 8-3, Morris 3
Messrs. S. N. Mohamed and H. G. Ally's HERO 9-4, Burn 4

Did not run:—Taj Mahal.

Also Ran:—Rising Star 9,2 Townsend, Laffy 9 Khalil, Cairo 9 Lambert, Ajeel 8/12 Clarke, Hoomedi 8/12 Meekings, Taj 8/10 Meekings, Alamgir 8/10 Hardy, Bandana 8/8 Indian, Sinnan 8/7 McQuade, Kapurthala 8.6 Raymond, Zubar 8 A. Ali, Muzyed 7/10 Purtoosingh, Brazee 7 M. Hoyt.

The Race:—Bandana was quickest away from a fair start and led from Sinnan, Ajeel, Hero and Baronet. Taj was left and brought up the rear. After the field had covered three furlongs Sinnan assumed command for a brief space but was soon headed by Ajeel. Vazir-ul-mulk was now handy in the bunch Isfoog at this stage was far behind in the bunch. At the first bend Vazir-ul-mulk joined Ajeel and the pair raced fairly level till the turn. Here Isfoog moved up and was now about fifth. Vazir-ul-mulk was first round the turn and here Ajeel retired. Vazir-ul-mulk went strong up the straight to win easily by 2½ lengths. A fine finish ensued for second place between Baronet and Isfoog the latter responding gamely to Morris' call. Baronet however got the better by a neck. One length separated Isfoog from Hero the fourth horse.

Time:—1min. 40 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 27/8 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 25/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 11/8, and Rs. 15/8 for places.

Favourite:—Baronet.
Trainer:—Yussuff.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's ROSEY TREAD 9-3, Herbert 1
Mr. C. Jennings' CURATOR 7-13, Donnelly 2
Messrs. Fine and A. S. Moloobhoy's ETHELDENE, 8-8, Bowley 3
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's DESERT GOLD 8-6, Townsend 4

All ran.

Also Ran:—Country Lad 9/11 M. Hoyt, Rakings 9/8 Aldridge, Meddlesome 9/3 Lambert, Cyllian 8.11 Walker; Glass Rock 8/9 Fozard, Cheery Girl 8/8 Thompson, Roval Jewel 7/11 Sheldon, Irrigate 7/8 McPherson, Sagittarius 7/7 Meekings, Jovial 7/4 Black, Old Chris 7/3 McQuade.

The Race:—They got away well together with the exception of Sagittarius and Jovial. Country Lad assumed command hotly pursued by Irrigate who arrested the lead from him before they had covered a furlong, Meddlesome and Desert Gold were running well up in the bunch while Curator was none too well placed. At the fifth furlong Irrigate was still in front and now Curator was lying third on the outside. Curator and Irrigate were first into the straight. The former looked a winning filly joined by Rosey Tread in the middle of the straight. A tight finish resulted in Rosey Tread getting the better by a short head Etheldene also moved up on the outside and covered much ground at the finish only to finish third a head behind Curator and 2 lengths in front of Desert Gold.

First tote paid Rs. 152 for win, and Rs 47/8, Rs. 53 and Rs. 35 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 75/8 for win, and Rs. 21/8 Rs. 43/8 and Rs. 21/8 for places.

Favourite Desert Gold.
Trainer:—Major Molony.

THE TRAVELLERS' STAKES.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. Terms, for Horses 3 years old and upwards that landed in this country on, or subsequent to 1st November, 1921. W. A and C. reduced 10 lbs.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's STARBOARD 8-9, Morris 1
Mr. Eve's ROSTRUM 9-10 Walker 2
Mr. Keiso's POMME ANNA 7-11, McPherson 3
Mr. A. Templeman's WHITE FANG 8-9, Aldridge 4

Did not run:—Resemblance, Miss Evans, Canterbury Lamb, Le Gamin and Musk Rat.

Also Ran:—Brixworth.

The Race:—Brixworth gave much trouble at the starting—post bolting away with his jockey on two occasions. The starter was obliged to start the race without him. Starboard streaked away with the lead which he kept to win with ridiculous ease by 6 lengths. In the early stages of the race White Fang was running second while Rostrum and Pomme Anna kept together most of the way Rostrum responded gamely up the straight but could make no impression on Starboard who simply cantered home. 3 lengths separated Rostrum from Pomme Anna, 25 lengths Pomme Anna and White Fang.

Time:—1min. 45 1/5secs

First tote paid Rs. 61 for win, and Rs. 15, and Rs. 11/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 27/8 for win, and Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 5/8 for places.

Favourite:—Rostrum.
Trainer:—B. Rustomjee.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Mr. Hammond's FESTIVITY 8-9, Townsend 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' SILVER SAINT 9-6, Herbert 2
Mr. Ohmed Hazamy's NEAP TIDE 8-6, Morris 3
Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's THE LARK 9-7, Ritchie 4

Did not run:—Prague and Risen Again.

Also ran:—Marmion 9-10 Hewitt; Perfect Day 8-3 Walker.

The race:—They got away well together. Marmion went to the front and led his field for a space. Perfect Day soon forced ahead and made the pace a cracker. He was followed by Marmion, The Lark and Festivity. Silver Saint and Neap Tide were the last two. There was no change in this order till the seventh furlong where the field closed up with Perfect Day. Perfect Day and Festivity were now racing level. At the 6th furlong Festivity assumed command from The Lark and Silver Saint. Perfect Day dropped back rapidly and raced in the ruck with Marmion. Festivity brought the field round the turn and maintaining his advantage passed the post a winner by 1¼ lengths. Silver Saint made a gallant effort up the straight but had to rest content with second place. Neap Tide was third 1¾ lengths away, while The Lark was fourth 10 lengths behind.

Time:—1 min. 45 1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 74 for win, and Rs. 42, and Rs 37/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 26 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourites:—Perfect Day and Neap Tide.
Trainer:—G. Bell.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. Gujdhar's PRAGUE 8-12, Ritchie 1
Mr. Eve'e THE COUNT 8-11, Lambert 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's OLIVINE 7-7, Hoyt ... 3
Mr. Hammond's WHIT WEEK 9-7, Perkins 4

Did not run:—Marmion and the Lark.

Also ran:—Knight of Clonmel 9-7 Walker; Reciprocity 8-1 Burn; Catchup 8-0 C. Hoyt; Magical Mike 8-11, Sheldon; Grande Place 8-4 Herbert; Miss Evans 8-3 Bowley; Love Glass 7-10, Harrison; Silver Balm 7-9 Clarke; Crab Apple 7-7 M Hoyt; Southern Beauty 7-7 Aldridge.

The race:—Grande Place was first out of the tapes and led firm. Olivine, Whit Week, Southern Beauty and Magical Mike. Silver Balm suffered at the start and brought up the rear with Reciprocity. Olivine went to the front at the 7th furlong and continued to lead from Grande Place, Magical Mike, Whit Week and Southern Beauty. The Count was none too prominent at this stage while Reciprocity was easily out of it. At the fourth furlong Olivine was still in command with Whit Week close up on the outside. Prague was lying fourth and The Count was now also handy. Olivine was first round the turn pursued by Prague who soon got ahead and maintaining her advantage won a good race by ¾ length. The Count was set going too late and could only displace Olivine by a neck. Whit Week was fourth ½ length away.

Time:—1 min. 55 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 23 and Rs. 82/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 52 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 25/8 for places.

Favourite:—Miss Evans.
Trainer:—C. Jennings.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division 1.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. V. G. Pigott's TRANSOM 7-3, Townsend 1
Major C. B. Jackson's SENSFORD 7-11, Herbert 2
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's NIKOLAKI 8-9, Aldridge 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' SAUCE 9-7, Walker 4

Did not run:—Neap Tide, Moonshiner and King's Own.

Also ran:—Blackwater 8-11 McPherson; Mentality 8-7 Trahun; Laranja 8-5 Barnett, Le Gamin 7-12 Ritchie; Beggar's Prince 7-9 Harrison; Elsewise 7-7 Meekings; Lomo 7-4 McQuade; Limehouse Lights 7-1 M Hoyt; Cronan 7-1 Sheldon.

The race:—Sensford got away with a flying start and led by lengths from Limehouse Lights, Nikolaki and Blackwater. Beggar Prince and Cronan stood off and only got going after the field had gone a furlong. Sensford was still well away with the lead when they had covered half the distance and now Nikolaki was running second and Sauce third. Transom was also very prominent. Sensford was caught up at the 3rd furlong and now Sauce, Transom and Nikolaki were all racing on fairly level terms. Transom was given his head on entering the straight and he sailed away an easy winner by 2½ lengths, Sensford was second and Nikolaki third a neck in front of Sauce.

Time:—1 min. 43 1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37/8 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 84/8 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 27/8 for win, and Rs. 14/8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 21/8 for places.

Favourites:—Sauce and Transom.
Trainer:—Major Molony.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs 300. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' MARSHAL PETAIN 9-2 Walker 1
Mr. R. B. Batliwalla's MALABAR 7-9, McQuard 2
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' STABILITY 8-10, Townsend 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' MENTOR 9-7, Hoyt ... 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Centry 8-12 McPherson; Bismark 8-11 Lambert; Kooleb 8-8 Aldridge; Ornate 8-8 Fozard, Wadi 8-8 Bowley; Shums 8-4 Donnelly; Arvil 8-0 Sheldon; Pride of Iraq 7-10 Thompson.

The race:—Kooleb raced to the front and cracked the pace followed by Malabar, Ornate and Marshal Petain. Pride of Iraq and Arvil brought up the rear. Kooleb led by lengths till the turn where he was collared by Marshal Petain and Malabar. Stability who was never too well away was now fifth. Marshal Petain going strong up the straight won a good race by 1¾ lengths, Malabar had to fight for second honour with Stability who tried hard up the straight. The former got there by a head, Mentor, coming up late, finished fourth ½ length away.

Time:—1 min. 8 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 24/8, Rs. 36 and Rs. 15/8 for places.

Favourite:—Marshal Petain
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARDWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. "A" (Davis 1, Bunyan 1) ... 2 Goals.
HORNETS ..... Nil.

There was a poor attendance to see the return match between the R. G. A. and the Hornets yesterday evening, when the gunners won by two goals to nil. This was the last match for the R. G. A. and they are second on the first division list. The game was not so one-sided as expected and the Hornets had a fair share of the attack, especially in the second moiety. Reany's sliding tactics were again seen after some time and Pte. Griffin missed much especially where pushing and jumping were concerned. Both these offences come under the heading of "Dangerous play" and one was surprised to see the referee not penalizing the offending player. Now that the R. G. A. have finished their matches, there is no chance of sending Reany off the field or warning him, but I hope the omnipotents of the "Whistling order" will be more careful in future and instruct their referees to be a little less lenient. Yesterday's defensive tactics by the R. G. A. left-back and one or two others were rather dangerous and should be discouraged.

A win for the gunners was a foregone conclusion, but the Hornets came determined to put up a brave fight. Play started punctually at 5-30 and the R. G. A. quintette got away with the ball, but failed to break through the Hornets' first line of defence, T. James, the Hornets' centre-half, kept well ahead and fed his forwards, who were rather slow at first but got going after a few minutes of play. On the R. G. A. side Saxon was prominent in the half line and his clear passes to Davis and Bunyan were clever and tricky. He has a knack of putting the ball forward, while his forwards avoiding an off-side position run through and invariably get the ball. Davis scored the first goal from a clear pass of this kind within ten minutes from the start and the second goal followed soon after, Bunyan being responsible for the shot. J. James, the Hornets custodian, brought off some excellent saves, his punching abilities standing him in good stead. The Hornets' attacking line now made several rushes, but Reany and Day always tackled at the right moment. Soon after half-time was called.

R. G. A. "A" ..... 2 goals.
Hornets ..... Nil.

On changing over the gunners were again on the offensive, but played an easy game. Finnigan, the Hornets' left-winger, ran down his wing and passed to Hyde, who had a good try, but the military custodian just touched the ball over. Soon after Palmerino made an individual effort, but Saxon ran back and tackled him with success. Saxon brought the ball up and sent it to Bacon who sent a hot one at James, but the Hornets' goalie cleared well with a stiff punch at the cost of a corner. The gunners took things easy and resorted to long range shooting but to no purpose. One Bunyan shot a stinger which hit the cross-bar and rebounded into play but Robert, the Hornets' left-back saved the situation by a timely kick. The Hornets now began to attack and Finnigan on the left wing distinguished himself for his speed and clear passes to the centre. Finnigan sent a neat pass to Palmerino, who was about to run through but Reany, seeing that he could not run back sent Palmerino off his feet while Roberts cleared the ball. After this the Hornets had several chances to score, but their forwards lacked powder in their shots. Davis had a few straight shots at the Hornets' goals, but they went over the cross-bar every time. The civilians made several changes again and proved dangerous, but Reany and Day were on the alert. The Hornets obtained two corners in succession, but were not able to take advantage of them, the military clearing with ease. Soon after the whistle announced "no time."

R. G. A. "A" ..... 2 goals.
Hornets ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.

Goal: Roberts; Backs: Day and Reany; Half Backs: Gingell, Saxon and Barker; Forwards: Bacon, Weir, Davis, Bunyan and Thorn.

HORNETS.

Goal: J. James; Backs: Roberts and Smithers; Half Back: O. Hyde, T. James and McKenzie; Forwards: Finnigan, L. Hyde, Palmerino, McDermot and Callagan.

Referee:—Pte. E. Griffin.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. 3rd M. T. Co.

TO-MORROW.

Commercial Gymkhana vs. Bengal United.

PRICE OF STEEL.

TARIFF BOARD EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

As desired by the Tariff Board, Messrs. Burn and Company and the Indian Standard Wagon Company supported certain figures as regards the comparative prices of various steel articles manufactured in India and imported from England. Mr. A. Cochrane, on behalf of the above two companies, gave oral evidence explaining how they had arrived at these figures

Mr. Kale: When you said in your previous evidence that you are not able to compete with British manufacturers with regard to structural materials, I have not been able to understand the reason with your advantage regarding freight, duty, etc., I think you should be able to compete with them.

Witness: But the figures tell a different story.

Mr. Kale: Is it not mysterious that British manufacturers should be able to undersell you to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent.?

Witness: There is nothing mysterious about cutting prices to suit the market.

Mr. Kale: Is it not possible for you to cut your prices?

Witness: How could we when we do not get enough orders, and the few orders we get vary considerably in types.

Mr. Kale: My impression is that the supply has overstepped the demand in this country and there are too many engineering firms.

Witness: I do not think so.

Mr. Kale: At any rate many of them expanded their works considerably during the war and hence the present complaint of want of orders when the trade is bad. But do you think when the programme for the expansion of railways in India during the next few years is taken in hand, it will give sufficient work for all these engineering firms?

Witness: In fact far more, and this would require far more money than they have estimated to spend on them.

INDIAN LABOUR.

Mr. Kale: Would it not be possible for you to cut down your overhead charges further by employing more Indian labour.

Witness: We are always reedy to keep our overhead charges as low as possible.

Mr. Kale: You have stated before, that you want Government orders to be guaranteed to be placed in India. The general trend of public opinion in the country will support an extra charge on the exchequer by placing orders in India if more Indians are taken in the higher ranks of engineering firms. Do you expect it will be so in future?

Witness: It depends on the Indians themselves. They are given ample opportunities for training and if they make a good job of it they are sure to rise. Indians do not like hard work and Engineering is hard work especially in the early years. Unless they are prepared to undergo hard work and training in the early years they can never expect to rise.

President: I find that the price of steel has gone up to a lesser percentage than other articles which have gone up by 60 to 70 per cent. above pre-war prices.

Witness: Yes, It is so.

President. You have told us that the British manufacturer quoted for a wagon £179. Can you tell us the source of this quotation?

Witness: This was arrived on the basis of an order placed with us in 1913, by Government where it was stated that the cost should not exceed that of an imported wagon, which was said to be Rs. 2,750.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Cochran said that the cost of labour, which was given as £30 for a wagon in England, was obtained from various company reports of English manufacturing firms and engineering works. When Mr. Rainy pointed out the disparity between the percentage figures for materials and for a finished wagon, Mr. Cochran said that he could only speak as to the accuracy of percentage on the cost of materials. The wagon cost was supplied by the Railway Board figures and he could not say if it was a correct one as he had never imported a wagon. As such analysis of various items showed that the Railway Board were giving less for a wagon than for other materials imported, the cut in the price of wagons was much less than it would be reasonable to expect.

DUMPING THE MARKETS.

In reply to the President, Mr. Cochran said that in the matter of wagons it was a case of foreign manufactures dumping the Indian market at prices which most firms in India could not approach. English firms tried to presume pre-war prices while Indian firms could not go near that.

President. It seems you cannot get the benefit of dumping. But I can't find any trace of dumping in the figures quoted by your head office at home.

Witness: We too have not traced any sign of dumping.

President: But the Tatas say there is dumping.

Witness: There is not much dumping as regards wagons as in other articles.

Mr. Ginwala: Tatas say dumping is from England, but we see dumping is from continent.

Witness: We have no information about the Continent. If we want any continental article we buy it from the Calcutta bazar.

Mr. Ginwala: In England labour charges for wagon building is £30 while in India, the labour charge is Rs. 537. The present labour charge in England for wagon building is £42. The compares favourably.

Witness: Yes. In the pro-war period we were near home costs as regards wages.

Mr. Ginwala: They were now £5 worse than you.

Mr. Kale: The upshot of the discussion is that British firms are underselling you?

Witness: Yes, it is so.

Mr. Kale: So far as the Government is concerned the choice is between economy and the maintenance of industry in this country. Is it proper for Government to foster an indigenous industry even though it might cost them more?

Witness: What I say is this, that we had been getting more encouragement before war than now.

Mr. Kale: Then these low prices quoted by British firms are not likely to last long?

Witness: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Kale: Are there companies in England which combine wagon building with other works?

Witness: Yes. There are several of them.

Mr. Kale: Then they could transfer their loss in wagons to other products?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Kale: Is it not possible that some British goods come from the Continent through England?

Witness: It is possible, but does not seem probable. Everything we buy is British.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

In reply to the President regarding the price of coal, witness said if they purchased it here the percentage of increase was not very high, whereas if they purchased it from England the percentage of increase would be very high.

In reply to Mr. Ginwala, witness said: The rise in the price of coal is hoped not to be permanent. It is due to extra wages of labour. It must come down. Coolies now wokr only two or three days a week. The rise in the price of coal is not so much due to the rise in wages. As in the unwillingness to the work on the part of coolies they work far less than they are able to do. Wages ought to come down to 25 per cent. The time will come soon when the choice will be either to take low wages or starve.

President: Is the increase in wages disproportionate with the rise in the cost of living?

Witness: I would rather think that the rise in the cost of living followed a rise in wages. Workmen are now worse off than before the rise in wages. In England the cost of living diminished as soon as wages were curtailed.

Mr. Kale: Are you aware that the cost of living in India has risen by about 60 per cent. more than pre-war level.

Witness: I do know.

Mr. Kale: You may take it from me that it is so. From the statement of wages given by you I find the rise in wages is about 25 to 32 per cent. Do you not think that wages have not increased in proportion to the rise in the cost of living?

Witness: What I say is that workmen are now content to earn their living by working half week. With a reduced wage they can earn more by working more. By working hard they will be helping themselves and their employers.

Mr. Kale: You attribute this to lethargy?

Witness: Yes. What else could it be. Monday is a terrible day for absentees. On Saturday we see all workmen turning up.

The enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

An excursion party to the Vihar Lake is being arranged by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for Sunday, the 7th instant. Members and their friends who desire to join the party are requested to communicate with the secretaries of the Brotherhood on or before Friday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Jutes opened steady with only a limited business passing, stocks being perhaps just the turn easier. In coals Ghusick and Lakurka meet with a good enquiry at current quotations while Aidih improved 10 points. Teas are somewhat quieter sellers not meeting with much response, Arcuttipore improved 100 points on the last quotations. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel and Titaghur paper were done at recent quotations. Cottons were somewhat steadier, Dunbars being marked up to Rs. 182. Only a small business is reported in Government securities. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 64/14, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/7, 6 per cent bonds 1926 102/5.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 22, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 101.

Cottons:—Dunbar 181 Agra United 2/2, Kesoram 5/2.

Jutes:—Auckland 742, Clive 23/14, Craig 5/8, Dalhousie 268, Empire 90/4, Fort William 227, Howrah 33/8, Lapsedowie 209/8, Lawrence 380, Ludlow 167, Reliance 40, Standard 302, Waverley 8/12.

Coals:—Aidih 61, Bansjerah 18, Bengal Bhatdee 5, Bengal Giridih 15, Bhalgora 12, Burra Dhemo 7/12, Burrakur 35/6, Chatabar 5/12, Deoli 29/14, Ghusick and Muslia 20/14, Gopalichuck 11/2, Huntodih 3/2, Katras Jherriah 100, Lakurka 15/4, Nazira 8, New Kendah 10/8, New Kessurgarh 16/4, Pench River 11, Samla and Kendra 14, Satpukuria and Asansol 4, Searsole 17.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 30, Indian Standard Wagon pref 17, Kumardhubi Engineering 1/4, B I Corporation pref 110, Indian Burma Tin 5/4, British Ceylon Corporation 2/6, Titaghur Paper 312

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 28/12, Dhunseri 8, Dufflaghur 12, East India 14/12, Eastern Terai 8/8, Grob Tea 22/10, Hattikhira 22/2, Pussimbing 17, Rutema 15, Sapoi 20, Tezpore 11/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one fourth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and nine thirty second pence.

PRISONERS' DARING ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, Oct. 3.

A daring escape of two undertrial prisoners from the police custody took place yesterday morning at Ambasamudram. Early yesterday morning two prisoners, one accused of murder and the other of robbery, effected their escape carrying along with them two police carbines and ten cartridges. Search parties have been sent.

BARENDRA KUMAR GHOSE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL LIKELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Mookerjee and N. R. Chatterjee an application was made on behalf of Barendra Kumar Ghose, accused in the Sankaritola Postmaster murder case, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Owing to the shortness of the notice, the Crown was unrepresented. The application will be heard on Friday next.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Antwerp steamer "Sturmfels" was floated after discharging 710 tons of cargo into lighters. Assisted by four tugs she proceeded apparently undamaged. The lightened cargo will be carried by the lighters to Rotterdam.—Reuter.

Port St. Mary (Isle of Man).—Owing to a strong wind and straining of the vessel, it was thought advisable to leave the "Clan Macmaster" which recently ran ashore here, until the wind was moderate. The vessel listed off the port and it was necessary to take all hands off.—Reuter.

St. Loius.—When completed, the airship ZR 3 will operate a two-day mail service between New York and London, according to a statement by Rear Admiral Moffet the Chief of the Burea of Aeronautics of the United States Navy.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana 'B' v. Mechanical Transport.

Gandhi Birthday celebration by Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Narsinhdas Vibhakar to speak on Mahatma's lifework.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Oct 4 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 5h 26m.
Oct 5 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 5h 25m.
Oct 6 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 5h 24m.
Oct 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 30m, Sunset 5h 24m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

On 2nd October 1923 at 3-30 a.m. at Dabholker's Wadi, Kalkadevi Road, Mrs. Ramkuverbai, wife of Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, J. P. Solicitor, aged 50, died of fever. The Uthamna Ceremony will be performed at the residence on 4th October, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (B.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, Bombay, on Friday the 5th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 3rd October 1923.

Smallpox nil; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn); 99; total mortality this day last year 116.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the opening ceremony of the fine arts exhibition organised in connection with Mr. Phadke's annual exhibition at Rambagh will not be held to-day as notified, but on a date in the near future which will be shortly made known to the public.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber will deliver a lecture on 'Current practice of Tal & Laykari' to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Ram Bhavem of the Vidyalaya's premise. At the same time Musical Concert will take place.

SHRI RAMA-MARUTI UTCHAV.

Shri Rama Maruti Maharaja's Punyatithi Festival at Kalyan will be finished to-day (Thursday), when Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya will deliver 'Pravachan' at 9-30 p.m. All are cordially requested to attend.

"WORK IN COUNCILS."

A public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Clerks' Union on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 6 p.m., when Messrs. J. B. Petit, Joseph Baptista and G. B. Trivedi will give addresses on "Work in Councils."

GHATKOPAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following elections of the Executive Committee of the above Committee took place on the 30th ultimo.

President—Mr. Hirachand V. Desai.
Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Chimanlal Popatlal and Parmanandas Rattanji.
Treasurers—Messrs. Dhanji Mavji and Laxmidas Trikamji.
Secretaries—Messrs. Jaswantrai G. Mehta and Shivji Chatrabhoj Shah.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of this Committee will be held on Sunday next the 7th instant at 8 a.m. at the Committee's office, when among other things annual report and the accounts for the year ending will be submitted.

Special general meeting of the members of this Committee will be held on Sunday next the 7th instant at 9-30 a.m. the same day at the office of this Committee, Ghaswala Building, Sopari Bagh Road to consider the proposed change of constitution governing this Committee and other rules and regulations in connection therewith.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Out of the 21 applications received for the above elections, four not being in order (not properly proposed and seconded) have become invalid and the following 17 persons have been duly returned without contest:—

Messrs. C. V. P. Shivam, M. N. Padvekar, D. D. Bakre, Jamnadas G. Erunza, Krishnalal Varma, K. A. Narayana Iyer, Jairam R. Dee, I. S. Patel, Anantha R. Vidhwans,

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923.
(574th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

HOW TO BOYCOTT.

Having decided on the boycott of Empire goods, let us recognise that there is no royal road to boycott. We have striven and stumbled in this long and slippery lane for years. Success has been defined as the last of a series of failures, and if we are to succeed this time we should display indomitable gifts of grit and sacrifice. As we repudiate foreign goods, the sellers would cut down prices and strive to maintain their proportion of trade even at a sacrifice. The risk of the artificial lowering of prices has disturbed mill-owners who by experience are loth to regard the movement of boycott as an abiding force. Outside Bombay they profess the fear that our millowners might take to profifteering. The model we have of the boycotting citizen is the Englishman when he is called into a fight. There is much to observe in the vigour and stern enthusiasm with which the Englishman pursues his course. The way in which he boycotted the Indian trader in East Africa early in the year was a marvel of consolidated action. He turned out the hawker, refused services to the Indian, drove the shop-keeper out of his tenancy rights. Economically he was losing but even the poorest settler acted without any calculating pauses and joined in "making it hell" for Indian residents. He acted in grim, lowering emotion and saw the business through. He did not spend his energy in any inordinate search for selected goods but went in for it "balder-headed". If our piecemeal habit had prevailed, the Kenyan settler would have quietly started with a boycott of Indian *halwa* and patiently awaited results. A boycott of familiar goods must involve us in discomfort for the moment: and if we sit down to thresh out the question into economic shreds, we shall find ourselves entangled in an endless business like the Tariff Board. Yes, for a time we have to incur discomfort and even loss by eschewing Manchester linen from our apparel and Australian biscuits from our evening tea. The real gamble of the boycott is that while we undergo inconvenience, the retaliation is having its effect on those against whom it is directed and modifying their view of past Imperial adjustments. But for India and all the accumulation of her trade and resources, Britain would have to sink to a third-rate Power. A real spell of boycott shakes every sideboard and larder in British homes, it increases unemployment and introduces a sobering influence on political ethics. Hence potentially we have an enormous power of protesting against the unjust decisions of British parties. While we endure voluntary privation, it imposes on the "Home manufacturers" greater injury and as the margin increases, the thrust on the Cabinet becomes uncomfortable. The other day the "Pioneer" was very lachrymose that boycott would hurt the Indian poor. Sympathy for the Indian poor is difficult to credit in the case of a journal that brutally endorses the crushing burdens on the Indian peasant. The real concern is for the poor, not in India, but elsewhere, who might raise an outcry.

If we had followed the Englishman's style of boycott, we should have long ago copied the Kenyan example. Much temptation there was in 1920 to do so but there was the restraining influence of Gandhiji's example and doctrine. In the case of two anti-Indian journals the leaders had but to snap their fingers to bring their existence to a stand-still, until Government took them over. The sufferance they owed to the idealism of Indian leadership, they, of course, ascribed to the majesty of their own selves. Let that pass. No leader, in any country, but Gandhiji would have in the intense mood of provocation said that our duty was to put the Englishmen at their ease. Fancy Lord Delamere or General Smuts or Rev. Dr. Arthur saying it in the same spirit! With individual Englishmen we have no quarrel; in fact the individual Englishman is not un-often better than his nation. He might in his vulgarly "propagandised" state, regard it as hatred of his own inoffensive self. We may leave him alone, and attend to the channels of boycott. Boycott should work from the ranks, starting right at the bottom. We are afraid that our importers, middle-men, professional classes and the folk about town have proved in the past that their momentum is small and heavily retarded by local interests. In 1906, the boycott of British goods was expected to radiate from the great ones composing the leadership of the country. Hesitating lawyers and sceptical importers kept trimming their sails and there were gross stories of private interests being served. In 1921, the boycott spirit was infused among the masses, with the simple supplement of the charka to occupy them. It was also preached in the cities. We had greater results because we appealed to the masses who were less inveigled in the trade-complex of the country than the decadents of the city. And if the third attempt is to succeed, we must depend less on urban demonstrations and see that the impetus proceeds from the masses whose silent conduct is more over-awing to our rulers than a score of deputations and public meetings.

Nor will the way be easy, since much depends on alternative sources of production and non-Empire sources of buying. Mr. Umer Sobani shrewdly referred at Delhi to the imposing power exercised by the Exchange Banks in the canalisation of British trade. The Big Four—the National, Hongkong, Mercantile and Chartered—minister to British trade. The resolute policy of cover for bills is a means of encouraging India's import trade, though in all other countries the banks endeavour to support judicious exports. Not only are the Banks capable of aiding the anti-boycott movement, but we have to recognise in India a large net-work of precedent and custom. Every English officer in India—Collector, Commissioner, health-expert, professor—serves his country as a trade-consul. He may not realise the economy of his position but the paraphernelia of his career are all in favour of British trade. The local functions and courtesies centre round my lord who need not consciously direct the lines of patronage in supplies when, for example, the Governor glides in to receive the address in a *shamiana* and to be entertained at a spontaneous tea-party. There is in each place a nucleus of trade-suggestion and economic publicity. Not long ago, an Australian journal published a letter received from General Sir George Birdwood of Rawalpindi advising Australian caterers to study the conditions of His Majesty's contonments in India and make money out of it. General Birdwood is a gallant Australia soldier but in his attachment to India he was not forgetful of his devotion to his country. In his suggestions to the Australian trade-paper, he dwelt on Australian jam as a good thing for the Indian tax-payer, consumption of the delicacy being performed in His Majesty's canteens. He pressed the jam manufacturers of Australia to send out a man or engage a cheap coloured substitute in the shape of an Indian to book orders with the Supplies Department. We assume that the ideas of a man like General Birdwood, coupled with his influence, did not go in vain. There is many an official in India, civil and military, who deserves the gratitude of British Chambers of Commerce more than professional exploiters of the Imperial roadway. The whole fabric of supply and consumption in India is such that the jaunty leaders of the towns find it more difficult to accept the implications of boycott than the humble ryot who is beyond the slavery of custom, etiquette and debased fascination. Nor should the boycott be suspected as a cliquish move engineered from Bombay. Members of the Liberal Party should try to shake off their prejudice against *khaddar*. The masses have been instructed in the idea of boycott being associated with *khaddar*. It is nothing pernicious, while it is vile and snobbish to scorn *khaddar* because of its initiation by Mahatma Gandhi. You can wear *khaddar* without being a Non-cooperator. Will Liberals agree? Will they, if elected to Councils, make it a point to go in clad in the unmistakable *Swadeshi* costume which *khaddar* is? This time we require only a comparatively small push to make the boycott poignantly perceived by the Labour members of Lancashire. They have had three years of depression and nominal profits. Now is the time for a concentrated reminder that they could not rest by making a door-mat of Indian self-respect and human honour.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

The public in Madras, including leading European missionary gentlemen, have been shocked to learn that it is proposed by the local authorities to send out a party of Indian dancing girls from the Southern Presidency to add to the "attractions" of the Indian Pavilion in the Empire Exhibition. Though the local Indian Press is ringing with indignation at the shameful proposal, neither Lord Willingdon's Government nor any one else responsible for the arrangements for the participation of the Presidency in the Exhibition have so far come forward to contradict the report or to assure the public that even if such a disgraceful project had been under contemplation, it would be forthwith abandoned. At this hour of the day in India for any responsible public leader or any local Government to lend his or its countenance to such a proposal would be a crime against both morality and the country. The people of this country have already declared their unwillingness to participate in the Exhibition, as such participation will be to their everlasting shame in view of the Kenya insult. Do those who are flouting the unanimous opinion of the Indian people by their forced participation in the show, want further to humiliate them in the eyes of the world by exploiting the shame of Indian womanhood for the delectation of the visitors to the Exhibition? As the Rev. G. M. Leith told a representative of "Swarajya", the proposal is unfit to be entertained by any civilised Government. Lord Willingdon's Government and Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachariar, who are jointly responsible for the arrangements in connection with the participation of the Madras Presidency, ought to lose no time in definitely assuring the public that no party of Indian dancing girls would be sent to England as contemplated by them. Lord Willingdon's regime, in Bombay and Madras, has been guilty of many follies, but the present proposal certainly constitutes the limit of foolishness.

Notes of the Day.

Dawn of Sanity.

The incalculable services of Mahatma Gandhi in nation-building have found belated recognition in quarters where one would have least expected it. The "Times of India" has commissioned one of its correspondents to investigate the causes of the "Hindu-Muslim Split" and he makes the surprising discovery that the Mahatma possessed a "wonderful personality" and that "for a time he managed to carry one stage further the work of Indian unification which has gone on steadily under British rule." By "for a time" the correspondent means, of course, till the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. The arrest and imprisonment of such a man who had worked for national unity afford an eloquent commentary on the beneficent activities of the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy may not have wished for the disruption of the unity of the nation and a definite "Hindu-Muslim split," but even its friends have now been compelled to realise that by removing the Mahatma from the field of his patriotic labours, it has committed a blunder that has undermined the fabric of national solidarity.

The Key to Swaraj.

The nation is, however, becoming increasingly alive to the dangers of internal dissensions, in the face of the common peril. The very excesses which some hot-heads have committed here and there have not been without their good effect. They have proved to the nation, as few things else have done, the supreme wisdom of the programme laid down by the Mahatma for its guidance in its onward march to Swaraj and the vital necessity of it regardless of the temptations or difficulties lurking in the way. Said the Mahatmaji in a message delivered by him while entering the jail: "Carry out the constructive programme, maintain perfect non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity, and you would have worked for my release and the release of other political prisoners and you would have secured the key to Swaraj." The "Key to Swaraj"—which is also the key to the Yeravda jail—is the Constructive Programme, the whole of it and not merely a part thereof. Let the leaders and the workers take up the Programme in right earnest—and not haphazardly as has been the case all along since the Mahatmaji's incarceration—and the key both to Swaraj and Yeravda Jail will be in the hands of the nation immediately.

Imperial Conference and Foreign Affairs.

The opening ceremonies of the Imperial Conference have been attended with all the stage-managing that the experienced Press agents of the British Government have by this time learnt in perfection. Far be it from us to minimise the importance of such gatherings of Imperial statesmen so long, at least, as it is clearly understood that the decisions or suggestions of the body do not bind anyone. The Prime Minister of the principal partner in the Empire has made this perfectly clear himself; and if he had not, there is General Smuts,—who had refused in 1921 to accept the Conference's resolution relating to the status to Indians in the Colonies,—who would have taken good care to remind his colleagues of the ineffectiveness of such resolutions. But, the British Premier has done less than justice to his colleagues from the Overseas Dominions in withholding from them that review of the foreign policy of the Empire which was expected of him. Even in that gathering, however, the participants could not but have noticed the most outstanding facts of recent history. France still blocks the economic recovery of the world. Germany is all but dismembered. Will Britain helplessly look on? Will she permit the dismemberment of the Reich, as she had connived at the strangehold first placed upon the Ruhr? Will the principle of getting the utmost from Germany be strained to its French extreme of destroying the Reich altogether if Germany cannot pay? Mr. Baldwin has had recently a conversation with M. Poincare. He has chosen to keep the results of that conversation secret from the British public. He may have his own reasons for such a course; but whatever they are they could not, we believe, justify the exclusion of the Colonial statesmen from that exchange of confidence on which alone the solidarity of the Empire, —such as it is—is founded.

Policy of Isolation.

There are, indeed, sound positive reasons why the opening day of the Conference must be pronounced to have been a failure —if only on the score of the foreign policy. It was the Dominions, for example, who negatived the idea of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance two years ago. Will not some of the Dominions at least show an equal interest in the proposal for a naval base at Singapore? From every point of view Singapore seems to be unsuitable; and the Dominion Prime Ministers are bound to have their say on this. Nearer Britain, the Dominions, it is an open secret, desire a policy of isolation—somewhat on the analogy of the Monroe doctrine magnified to suit the British Empire. We in India would gladly welcome the cessation of that constant intrigue which has cost us untold blood and treasure, and which still inflicts upon us a most unnecessary, and unacceptable military expenditure and organisation. But, in the present conditions of Europe, a policy of isolation would be suicidal for Britain. A third of her trade will perish if Germany is destroyed as France desires, while the rest will as surely go if France takes the unquestionably dominant part in European politics. Britain lives on trade; and Britain cannot tolerate this recrudescence of Neo-Bonapartism of M. Poincare. She has already increased her air force, to meet the French menace in that department of the next war: for, the same Mr. Baldwin, moving the air estimates in the British Parliament, made no secret as to against whom the new preparations were designed. While, therefore, the Colonies desire more and more a policy of isolation in Europe, Britain for her own sake cannot help being involved more and more in the European tangle.

Kenya and Imperial Preference.

If the British Prime Minister was disappointing on the question of the foreign policy owing to his reticence, he was still less satisfactory on the more immediate questions of the Empire politics in spite of all his exuberance. He carefully omitted any reference to the most culpable piece of injustice his Government has perpetrated upon the people of India. We can well understand that; and, in return, we trust the British and the Dominion representatives perfectly well understood the value of the platitudinous felicitations of His Highness of Alwar. The Maharaja of Alwar does not represent anybody, not even his own order; since in one State at least an official resolution has been recorded in the local legislature against this signal piece of British injustice, while many other States are grumbling over it. The Dominions are interested parties; and so would not condemn this insult to India. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is to be given the "opportunity" to raise the Kenya question but the result of his "emphatic protest" will only be to record the combined selfishness of the Conference. The only other item of interest touched upon by the British Premier was that of an Imperial organisation of trade. But notwithstanding all his platitudes we fear there is no likelihood of a policy of imperial preference commending itself to any part of the Empire. On the eve of the Conference Mr. Asquith raised his standard of opposition in the heart of the British Free Trade country. Mr. Chamberlain's rejoinder was a reflection of his family *amour propre*. After twenty years of cogitation, the statesmen of the Empire have not succeeded in devising any clear cut scheme of Imperial Preference that might even be considered by the different parts of the Empire. The "Times Trade Supplement" of mail week reports the inability of Canada and Australia to agree on the question of tariff reciprocity or preference, after long, long negotiations. The journal says:—

"There seems little prospect of the early adoption of a reciprocal trade agreement between Australia and Canada. The latter Dominion has submitted a proposed schedule of preferential duties which the Commonwealth Government is not prepared to accept.

The Commonwealth Government, in its negotiations with Canada, is guided largely by the Tariff Board, which is closely investigating the effect of a reciprocal tariff upon Australian industries and trade with Britain. The advantages of securing a preference in Canada for Australian dried fruits are important, but it is recognized that if the measure of preference Canada desires is granted, the protection accorded to Australian industries would be reduced and in many cases rendered ineffective.

These facts weigh heavily with the Tariff Board, which is responsible for maintaining the protective incidence of the Australian tariff and the margin of preference accorded to manufactures of the United Kingdom. Still there is quite a wide range of commodities, the products of both Dominions, which could be embraced by a reciprocal agreement without affecting Australian industries or British trade with Australia. In Australia, however, the impression is current that Canada is seeking more than a *quid pro quo*."

The fact is Britain has taught her Dominions a good lesson in the game of "Each for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." And now that she herself is threatened with that unenviable distinction, it is not very probable she will find much response from those who have learnt to regard their own immediate interests as first in everything.

A Case for Enquiry.

The coroner's inquest on the death of Luxmon Dhaku who died from fracture of skull resulting from his having been struck on the head with a crowbar by one Bhima Ganpat, as reported in our Wednesday's issue, requires more than a passing comment. It transpired during the coroner's enquiry that the assailant as well as the deceased with several other workmen lived in the Military Works Chawl at Colaba and in a squabble under the influence of liquor Bhima struck the deceased with a crow-bar on his head, injuring him severely. Assistant-Surgeon Amor, who treated the deceased, stated, in the course of his evidence before the coroner, that he knew that the deceased was in a bad state "but took no steps to get him taken to a civil hospital. He did not detect any fracture. He considered the scalp wound serious." In spite of all this, the deceased was left to his fate until he died. Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon who made the post-mortem examination, was, however, of quite a different opinion when he said "that the fracture being depressed was not difficult to detect." It is surprising that an Assistant Surgeon who found the scalp wound serious did not detect any fracture. Surely if the deceased had been sent to a civil hospital in time the chances were that a valuable life would not have been lost. The authorities concerned must make further enquiries in this case as some explanation is necessary in regard to both the medical qualifications of Assistant Surgeon Amor and the reason why the deceased was so heartlessly neglected.

Municipal Commissioner's Irregularities.

It is but natural that all high officials should resent any interference with their acts, however illegal they may be. The discussions in the Corporation recently have shown to the public that the present Municipal Commissioner not only breaks many a wholesome Municipal regulation, but he also persists in his policy. Unfortunately, there is a body of Corporators who connive at such things and support the Municipal Commissioner through thick and thin and the result is that it is very rarely that the Commissioner is made to feel the consequences of his action. Recently he has made two highly-paid appointments, without the previous sanction of the Corporation, and yet he had the boldness to say on Tuesday that he would persist in his policy, as he had the legal power! It must be remembered that the appointments are highly paid ones, and it is the Corporation only which is empowered to make all appointments over Rs. 500 per month. Yet, on the plea that they were only temporary—they would continue for more than two or three years—the Corporation has condoned his action. Unless more serious notice is taken of these grave irregularities by the members, we are afraid they will be repeated, and highly paid officers will continue to be appointed without the sanction of the Corporation.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

BRITISH OBJECTIVE EXPLAINED.

THE PROBLEM OF MARKETS.

PLEA FOR EMPIRE CO-OPERATION.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 2.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, the President of the Board of Trade, to-day opened the Imperial Economic Conference which is meeting in London concurrently with the Imperial Conference proper. He surveyed the general economic situation and reviewed the work before the Conference. He declared there could be no more opportune moment than the present for the meeting of such a Conference since all the Governments of the Empire were faced with economic problems and difficulties which though differing in character and degree had all a common origin in the upheaval caused by the war. He believed that as these problems had a common origin, they were susceptible to a large extent to a common solution. British export trade, continued Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, was still far below its pre-war volume. This deficiency had persisted for many months and had been reflected in unemployment without precedent. It was plain that steady employment in this country could only be restored and maintained if they could wipe out the deficit in their exports. But their population had increased and at the same time the efficiency of methods of production had also improved. Consequently a larger volume of trade was necessary than before the war to maintain employment. For us, therefore, the vital problem was the problem of markets—the restoration of old markets, but stil more the development of new markets. The enormous importance to this country of progressive development of new markets was further emphasised by two facts, first, that a complete recovery of the producing and purchasing power of the parts of Europe must be at best a slow process; secondly, that we should have to face increasing industrial competition in Europe as a result of the increase in Europe's industrial capacity during and immediately after the war.

SIR PHILIP'S OPTIMISM.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame pointed out that the most prosperous period in Britain's industrial history was unquestionably the period between 1850 and 1870 which coincided with the enormous development in America and other parts of the world. Again during the long period of industrial depression following the Franco-Prussian war, this country was solely enabled to carry on by the fact that its exports of manufactures within the Empire almost doubled in those difficult years. In the light of these lessons he looked to the future hopefully. "The resources of the British Empire are as great as those of the United States and I do not believe that together we are less capable of realising a development comparable with that which has taken place in America." The Overseas Dominions, continued Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame needed for the development of their great territories population and capital. The subjects on the agenda of the Conference fell into three broad classes; first, empire settlement; scondly financial co-operation between this country and the dominions and thirdly Imperial preference. Empire settlement was at once the great objective in itself and an indispensable means to development of Imperial resources. It was as important to this country as to the Dominions. If Great Britain had not yet become over-industrialised, it was certainly in the danger of becoming so in the future. The Empire settlement Act which had been adopted by the Home Parliament as the outcome of inter-Imperial discussions had been the real contribution to the solution of the emigration problem and had established the sound basis on which to build. The Conference should consider how to use the resources of that Act to the best advantage.

FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION.

Turning to the question of financial co-operation between the Mother country and her Dominions and Colonies, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame referred to the Trade Facilities Act passed by the Home Parliament. He pointed out that this Act which was designed to relieve unemployment in this country authorised Government guarantees to capital issued for works of different kinds on conditions that the contracts for supplies and materials were placed in this country. In this was the execution of sound revenue producing schemes such as railway extensions and electrification had been accelerated. Immediate orders had been secured for British factories and development of useful undertakings had been speeded up which in their turn had led to a further development. He knew it might be possible to devise a policy with similar objects in regard to Imperial development.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Regarding the analogous question of Imperial Preference Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame said "We in this country are fully alive to and certainly appreciative of the value of preferences which we have received under the tariffs of the Dominions and on our part we have definitely established the principle of Imperial preference in our own more limited fiscal system. We wish to apply that principle within a scope which is practical for us so as to stimulate still further the development of imperial products and imperial resources."

In addition to these broad questions, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame cited a number of other subjects in which something practical might be done to improve the inter-imperial trade. In connection with the questions of communications he referred particularly to the proposal for establishment of an airship service to Egypt and India. In conclusion he made the following suggestion:—"If we are to pursue our policy to the best advantage, should we not try to establish some advisory or consultative body for consultation and discussion on matters arising out of our policy and action which we take to give effect to it." He thought the suggestion was increasingly deserving of consideration by the Conference. —(B.O.W.)

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Dealing with Imperial preference in his speech at the opening of the Imperial Economic Conferene Sir Philip Lloyd Greame expressed Britain's appreciation of the preference received from the Dominions and said we for our part had definitely established a principle in our own limited, vsal system. We wished to apply it within a practicable scope in order to stimulate still further the development of Imperial products and Imperial resources. Any increase the Dominions were able to make in the rate of preference would be of real value and the Government on its part would certainly approach the question of preference with a strong desire to increase mutual trade. They were ready and willing to take what action was possible to secure that end.

Sir Philip Lloyd Greame dwelt on the urgency of the British developing new markets overseas and said the needs of Britain and the Dominions and Colonies were complementary. The problem was to anticipate Empire development now, at a time of the greatest need. The items on the agenda of the Conference were all factors in this problem. The acceleration of development was largely a question of finance. The Conference must work out a scheme of credit facilities and financial co-operation. The Empire settlement on the largest scale possible was as important to Britain as to the Dominions.

He concluded by suggesting the establishment of an advisory or a consultative body to discuss matters arising out of the decisions of the Conference and action to give effect to those decisions.—Reuter.

ADJOURNED TILL TODAY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Imperial Economic Conference adjourned at 1-15 till Thursday. Messrs. Ormsby Gore, Amery, Saunders, Buckley, Sir James Allen (New Zealand), Mr. H. Burton (South Africa,) Sir Patrick Macgrath (Newfoundland), Lord Peel, Mr. Dalal and Mr. De Wet were also present. Sir Philip Lloyd Greame in his opening speech briefly reviewed the economic situation and the tasks before the Conference. Messrs. Mackenzie King, Massey, General Smuts, Messrs. Macgrath, Warren, Innes and Ormsby Gore spoke in reply.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' SOLICITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The speakers at the Economic Conference after listening to Sir Philip Lloyd Greame's survey of the British problems emphasised the tremendous possibilities of development of trade within the Empire which was capable of producing practically all raw material required by the Motherland, their desire being to help her to the utmost.

Mr. Massey stressed at length the importance of the principle of preference, not merely in trade, but in migration and earnestly hoped the Conference would not terminate before a satisfactory solution was found to the Empire's problems and its work should not be confined to passing resolutions, but they should be translated into action.

Mr. Innes stressed India's almost limitless potentialities as a market and pointed out that during the last three years she had bought goods from the United Kingdom as much as Canada, Australia and South Africa combined.

General Smuts denied the existence of any conspiracy on the part of the Dominions to attack Britain's fiscal policy, but contended that Britain could give such additional preference on a number of articles as to assist tremendously in developing of the Empire's resources without departing from a settled fiscal policy of not imposing duties on essential raw materials and food-stuffs. He intimated the willingness of South Africa to reshape her policy in order to make preference mutually more beneficial. He urged the importance of developing the African Continent which was capable of producing practically all the raw materials Britain needed and would amply repay the capital invested

(Continued on next page.)

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

15575C

"SAFETY OF STATE" AGAIN!

BENGAL ARRESTS—A CHOICE OF EVILS!

BENGAL GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of Bengal:—

The Governor in Council has observed in the press a demand for information regarding the detention of certain persons under the Bengal Regulation III of 1818. He appreciates the reasonableness of the desire for such information and is anxious to place before the public as far as circumstances permit, an explanation of the action which has been taken. In the first place he desires to notice the allegations which have appeared in several newspapers to the effect that Mr. Stephenson on the occasion of his Conference with the press on the 28th of August gave an assurance that no action would be taken against the revolutionaries except by regular trial in courts and that the recent arrests involve a breach of a pledge. These allegations are entirely mistaken. It will be remembered, by those who were present on the 28th of August, that Mr. Stephenson remarked on the need for a record of what he was about to say and that he read out to the representatives of the press a written statement. That statement contains no such assurance as has been referred to.

NOT DIRECTED AGAINST ANY PARTY.

In the subsequent conversation regarding the eight persons, against whom a case of conspiracy to commit murder and dacoity had been instituted, Mr. Stephenson announced that the case against these eight persons would be put before the court in the ordinary way. He referred to the past history and to the report of Justices Chandarvarkar and Beachcroft on their examination of the cases dealt with under the regulation and under the Defence of India Act. The Judges explained the reasons, which have been repeatedly stated, why revolutionary crime cannot be overcome by ordinary procedure and why information obtained can rarely be put before the courts. The policy of the Governor in Council is to make use of the ordinary courts in all cases in which this is at all practicable. In the case of every one of the persons who has been detained under the Regulation, there is a definite information in possession of the Governor in Council that he was up to the time of his arrest engaged in a revolutionary conspiracy and that he cannot remain at large without danger to the State. The Governor in Council, as has already been announced, has arranged to place before two Judges the information on which he has acted in every case and to obtain their advice as to the propriety of the inclusion of each individual in the above category. The Governor in Council affirms that the old revolutionary history of the persons who are in detention is in no case the basis of action now taken against them nor has their arrest any connection with their open political activities on behalf of the Swarajya or any other party. No Government would ever make use of these extraordinary powers without the greatest reluctance and most careful consideration.

SAFETY OF STATE.

In weighing the undoubted objections to detention in safe custody without trial, the Governor in Council is forced to consider whether this is a greater evil than the alternatives which are presented. These involve, on the one hand, gravest risk to the lives of his officers and members of the public, the reality of which will be appreciated by those who reacall the murders of the earlier period of the revolutionary conspiracy, and on the other hand the exposure to danger of the immature youths who in the course of their education are in most cases unavoidably removed from the care of their parents. The Governor in Council holds incontestable proof of instances of boys recently misled in this way. He knows the anxiety of their parents and the suffering which is brought upon their homes. In deciding that the evil of detention in custody of a limited number of persons is lesser of the two evils with which he is confronted, the Governor in Council believes that he will have on his side the support of the people of this Province and he appeals to them to regard this question as he does as a choice of evils and to trust in his assurance that Regulation 3 of 1818 is being used only in cases of persons, who cannot be dealt with by the ordinary process of law and about whom there is definite information of their present participation in revolutionary conspiracy and whose detention the safety of state at present requires.

TRIAL OF PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

TRYING MAGISTRATES PROMOTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

No Jathas have been arriving at Jaiton for the last three days.

Both the Magistrates trying Pandit Jawharlal Nehru have been promoted.

The case against Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and Messrs. Santanam and Gidwani which was being heard at Nabha has been postponed till to-morrow. The accused have been asked to file written statements.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

RELEASED ON TUESDAY.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 2.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram a non-co-operation leader, was released this morning after he had served two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CONSTANTINOPLE

FINAL EVACUATION.

SEND-OFF TO BRITISH GENERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Constantinople.—Saluting of the British, French, Italian and Turkish colours which was the final ceremony in connection with the evacuation was impressive and dignified. The detachment of Guards was ovated and applauded along the line of its march for embarkation. General Harington was accorded an enthusiastic send-off whilst his wife received tributes of flowers from Turkish leaders. —Reuter.

STRESEMANN CABINET.

SPLIT THREATENED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The action of Herr Stresemann's own Party, namely German Peoples, in submiting their demands to the Chancellor, has resulted in the political situation being worsened considerably during the past few hours. The Party of which the leader is Herr Scholz objects to the presence of the Socialist members in the Government and has requested the Chancellor to reshuffle the Cabinet and include representatives of the German National Party and also alter the eight Hour Day Law. Herr Scholz has threatened to put on screw if his demands are rejected by opposing the Cabinet's bill which seeks full powers in economic and financial matters without the sanction of the Reichstag.

The Social Democrats oppose interference with the Eight Hours Day Law and the entry of the German Nationals into Government. The German Nationals anyhow have issued a statement that they will not participate in any revolutionary movement.

The Minister of Economics, Herr Rauner, has resigned from the Cabinet, which is still sitting, at one this morning when it was reported that the outlook seemed to be little less than dark. In the meantime the meeting of the Reichstag fixed on last evening was not held.—Reuter.

KUESTRAIN AFFAIR.

HOW THE AGITATORS WERE BESIEGED.

LONDON, Oct 3.

Berlin.—An official statement issued here with regard to the Kuestrin affair states that many youths in the districts around Berlin last week volunteered to join the Reichswehr. Their motives, however, were suspected and warnings were issued threatening vigorous steps against the agitators. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the leader of the movement ex-Major Buchdrucker who when he saw that his plans had been frustrated concentrated his supporters who concealed themselves in the night time on October 1st in the old fortress works in Kuestrin. Buchdrucker later ordered the occupation of the principal points in the town and attempted to negotiate with Colonel Juderius who immediately ordered the arrest of Buchdrucker and his escort. Troops were mobilized and the rebels were shut up in the courtyard. One soldier was killed and two were wounded and three slightly. Those besieged numbered 381 including 13 leaders. A further two hundred have been arrested in Duberitz. An opinion is here ventured that the movement has been nipped in bud.—Reuter.

DISSOLUTION OF GERMAN SECURITY POLICE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Dusseldorf.—The occupation authorities here have ordered the dissolution of the German security police of Dusseldorf as a consequence of Sunday's incidents.—Reuter.

LORD WINTERTON ENGAGED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The marriage has been arranged between Earl Winterton and the Hon. Monica Wilson, the only daughter of Lord Nunburnholme.—Reuter.

BROADCASTING.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Important developments in broadcasting are recommended by the Postmaster-General's Committee whose report is now published. It proposes a single form of license at a fee of ten shillings annually of which the British Broadcasting Company shall receive seven and sixpence. No protection should be given to the British manufacturers by license, and the present system of marking B. B. C. sets should be abandoned. The report does not favour the B.B.C. monopoly, which lasts until the end of 1924 though it favours the continuance of their service for two years, after which the Postmaster-General says the scheme proposed is inoperable immediately. He has arranged for the issue of fifteen shillings licenses for home-made sets, which may also be taken out by the holders of unlicensed sets. Two hundred thousand of the latter hitherto have listened in without payment.—Reuter.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

On enquiring by the Central Khilafat Committee the Superintendent Rajkot Jail wires that no instructions have as yet been received about the date of release of Maulana Shaukat Ali Sahab or of his transfer to some other place.

UNHAPPY BEHAR.

MISERY OF CHAMPARAN

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD'S APPEAL.

Babu Rajendra Prasad wires from Patna under date Oct. 2.

It seems there is to be no end to the miseries of Behar. While six districts were suffering from the effects of the recent floods news comes of further devastations in another district which was so far free and the paddy crop of which was reported to be the best in the province. Champaran is the latest victim. From a telegram received yesterday it appars that on account of the simultaneous rise of several rivers 8 thanas covering an area of nearly 300 square miles were devastated by flood. There has been a loss of human life while the loss of livestock is immense. Further details will come later and will be sent for public information. In the meantime, may I renew my appeal for help and more help. All our calculations are set at nought by these unexpected visitations. I fear we shall require huge sums for relief work. It is satisfactory to note that the local Congress workers have once again shown their grit in a time of great stress and difficulty and I do hope that the generous public will respond to this appeal of the latest victim of floods—the district of Champaran which is peculiarly Mahatma Gandhi's own district. For the province as a whole the Relief Committee requires at least three lakhs of rupees to make its work effective and I do hope the generous public will listen with sympathy and pay with open hand.

LOSS OF LIFE AND CATTLE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Oct. 2.

Serious floods covering three hundred square miles have occurred in Champaran District which was not affected by the last floods and in which the paddy crop was previously reported to be the best in the Province. Some loss of life and cattle has been reported and houses have been destroyed.

MALNAD FLOODS AND THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Malur Subba Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga, in the course of a lengthy letter, says:—

The Government communique re: havoc and destruction caused by the recent floods here in Malnad is rather disappointing to the people of Malnad in these parts. The Government has issued its communique rather prematurely without bestowing sufficient consideration on the matter and to the circumstances under which Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao has been carrying out relief work. The Revenue Commissioner paid a flying visit to some of the Malnad towns and villages lying quite close to the Provincial Road through which he happened to pass. It would have been something if this high Officer deputed by the Government had at least informed the public of these places of his intended visit and convened a meeting of the sufferers. But as ill-luck would have it, this was not to be. The visit was known only to very few zealous non-officials and even before they could avail themselves of the opportunity of representing their grievances the official had gone away. Thus for reasons beyond the control of the hapless victims of the floods their case seems to have gone by default.

LUCKNOW FLOOD SUBSIDES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 2.

The flood is slightly subsiding here to-day The Government, the Municipality and other institutions are busy with relief work. The Government has allotted Rs. 5,000 and the Municipality Rs. 10,000. H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces has donated Rs. 1,000 and Pandit Jagatnarain, late Minister of the U. P. Government, has contributed Rs. 500 to the Relief Fund. Private persons are also raising subscriptions among themselves.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

At to-day's hearing of the Alipore conspiracy case before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, the prosecution gave evidence to corroborate the approver's statement with regard to the dacoity at Ultadinchi Post Office. This dacoity which was described by the approver as the second overt act of their Association, took place on the afternoon of May 24th last, on the Empire Day. The prosecution story was that the four accused armed with revolvers and with faces covered went to the Post Office, two mounted guard outside while two entered the Post Office, threatened the Postmaster pointing revolvers, took the money and escaped. Five witnesses deposed to this dacoity and corroborated some of the incidents connected with it. The Court then rose.

ALLIANCE BANK CREDITORS.

50 P. C. DIVIDEND PROMISED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The "Morning Post's" City Editor foreshadows that the Imperial Bank of India in London will shortly pay the promised fifty per cent. as first dividend to the creditors of the Alliance Bank of Simla here. —Reuter.

OUR MYSORE LETTER

GOVT. AND FLOOD RELIEF

HINDU REVIVALISM.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 26.

Long before the memorable meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Bombay at which the compromise resolution over the vexed question of Council entry was first passed, the Mysore State Congress Committee had recommended a similar solution for the consideration of this committee with a view to put an end to the unseemly controversy in the Congress. Now that a workable basis of unity has been arrived at, the State Committee on the 18th instant passed a resolution expressing its joy at this happy consummation, and hoping for the early realisation of our national aspirations.

THE HINDU MAHASABHA.

The Hindus of Mysore have formed a branch of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha for the State with the avowed object of working for the religious, social and moral regeneration of the Hindu community. The organisation has expressed its determination to steer clear of intolerant bigotry on the one hand and the demoralising communalism on the other. Material and political questions, which affect the well being of the people of the State as a whole will be entirely left for the consideration of national organisations. The bane of communalism has been the curse of the State for many years past; and the Sabha has done well to eschew political matters from its purview. An unexampled policy of repression is being pursued by the British authorities of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station towards the Congress movement, the effect of which on the whole has been to stifle even non-political activities. Ever since the memorable hartal in connection with the landing of the Prince of Wales in India, and the subsequent shooting tragedy coupled with the arrests and conviction of the Khilafat volunteers, Section 144 has been freely resorted to by these authorities to suppress all public and political activities including the publication of notices calling upon the people to observe hartals. Even Moulana Moazzam Ali, the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, was a victim to this high-handed policy of repression when he had been here on a short visit some time ago. On the last new moon day, the usual monthly meeting of the local merchants Association, whose objects are the promotion of Swadeshi, propagation of national education, and the eradication of the drink evil, was sought to be prevented by the authorities who served an order under Section 144 upon several persons and the public generally, prohibiting them from organising, addressing or attending any public meeting on "politics" for a period of one month, as such meetings, in the opinion of the authorities, would lead to a breach of peace! Lectures were however delivered on "Hindu-Muslim unity" and the "teachings of the Bagvad Gita."

THE VOICE OF HUMANITY.

The Revenue Commissioner toured in the affected Malnad portion of the State and submitted a report to the Government stating that the damage by recent floods had been mainly to Government properties and not to those of the people, and that therefore further relief might be stopped. The findings of the Revenue Commissioner as to the extent of damage suffered by the people have been seriously questioned by several prominent persons who assert that the Commissioner did not make a thorough inspection, but relied on the insufficient data furnished by subordinate officials. Several measures have been adopted by the Government to help, according to their own light, the distressed inhabitants in the areas affected by the floods. In addition to the several measures, mentioned in a previous letter, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 60,000 for the grant of Taccavi loans. The Revenue Commissioner has been authorised to grant remissions of land revenue in deserving cases, and the forest department, freely to supply timber and bamboo for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by the floods.

POLICE CELEBRATE GANDHI DAY.

Hampered by the British authorities, and harassed by the State officials, the Mysore State Congress Committee is at present passing through a critical period of trials and tribulations. Sec. 144 which was served on local congressmen by the Bangalore District magistrate in July last being still in force, the last Gandhi-day meeting was conducted in the Congress Office Hall as a private function intended for the Congress members only. Due to some mysterious reasons best known to the authorities, a posse of reserve constables, armed with guns, and headed by their inspectors, kept gaurd at the office-gate while the meeting was going on inside. An inspector then authoritatively interrogated a Congress official whether there would be any procession on that day and, and without waiting for an answer, angrily exclaimed that "public meeting in procession form" also were prohibited by the order under Sec. 144. Even on the receipt of a negative reply, the police would not budge an inch, but continued to remain at the gate. When, after the meeting, the Congress members proceeded in a body to the temples to offer prayers the police surrounded and followed them wherever they went. Thus there came about this unique joint demonstration by the Congressmen and the city police in honour of the Gandhi-Day.

FUNERAL OF SIR KANTARAJ.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, October 3.

With full honours and a grand congregation of people representing all communities in Mysore, the body of Sir Kantaraj Urs was cremated yesterday morning in Madhuvana Palace gardens, Mysore. Owing to the suddenness of the sad occurrence most of the state officials were unable to be present and even the Dewan, the two councillors and the Chief Secretary who motored from Bangalore to Mysore on receipt of the intelligence were too late for the ceremony.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SANKLI STREET MURDER CASE.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fawcett and a special jury.

Emperor

vs.

1. Mancherkhan alias Sakoor
2. Haridas Kalidas ..... Accused.

The trial of the accused for the murder of one Chamsy Ranchordas a rice broker residing at Thana was continued to-day.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Kenneth Kemp appeared for the Crown Mr. Amin appeared for the 1st accused.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Vicajee F. Vicajee instructed by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, appeared for the 2nd accused.

Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the first accused. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the 2nd accused, the most important being one Chunilal Munim and cashier of the Baliwala Theatre who said that the accused 2, Haridas was present at the theatre from between 9-30 to 10-30 on the night of the 13th June and detailed with great particularity, the movements of Haridas at the theatre on that occasion. He also deposed to Haridas being in the theatre when the Government auditor came that evening to the theatre to inspect and audit the accounts and certify returns with regard to the Entertainment tax.

Another important witness was Manibhai Patel who was a public accountant and (2) auditor. He was appointed by Secretary of the Association of Cinema and Theatres of Bombay and his appointment was confirmed by the Collector. His duty was to audit the accounts of theatres and certify returns under Entertainment Duty Act. It was his duty at the end of the week to check the counterfoils of the ticket-book. Occasionally he used to go personally and count the audience in the theatre—specially audience in the Extra—the Orchestra and in the First Class. On the night of the 13th of June he tinspected three theatres, namely, The Victoria, The Coronation and the Baliwala. He inspected them in the order mentioned here. After auditing accounts at Victoria and Coronation, he went to the Baliwala Theatre at about 10-15. He at once saw Chunilal the Cashier, and gave him certain orders and while he was counting the counterfoils, he saw Haridas incidentally seated on a bench. He had no conversation with Haridas. He was at the theatre for about 15 minutes and left at about 10-30 p.m. Haridas was still there at the time he left the theatre. He walked up to the Grant Road Station to catch the 10-45 train.

Several other witnesses testified to their seeing Haridas at the theatre from between 9-30 and 11-30 on the evening of the 13th June.

Mr. Amin addressed the jury on behalf of the 1st accused. Mr. Wadia was addressing the jury for the 2nd accused when the Court rose for the day. The case is proceeding.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

CASKET TO INCOMING GOVERNOR.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that he had purchased a silver casket at a cost of Rs. 1,750 to enclose the address to the incoming Governor, Lt.-Col. Wilson.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the letter be recorded, and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta objected to the purchase of the casket and said he was going to oppose it with all possible legal objections. The purchase of the casket was not authorised by the Corporation. The Address Committee itself had no power to purchase the casket; it had only the power to prepare an address and there was no other authority under the resolution. There was also no sanction under the law. If the Commissioner had purchased it on his own authority it was another matter altogether. But the Sub-Committee had no power to buy the casket. The item was not under any of the heads in the budget, and, therefore, he too had no authority to buy the casket. It was not a budgetted item and the Commissioner could only buy a thing when it was under one of the budget items. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that the purchase of the casket being unauthorised the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee was of the opinion that the purchase of the casket was illegal.

Mr. L. R Tairsee seconded and congratulated the mover on the complexion he had put on the whole matter. He wanted to know why they had put a limit of Rs. 1,750 only. He said he wanted to legalise the whole position.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the Corporation having sanctioned the address and authorised the Committee to do everything possible in the matter, they were quite right in purchasing the casket.

After some further discussion the amendment was thrown out, only two voting for it and the original proposition was adopted.

BUNGALOW FOR COMMISSIONER.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Commissioner stating: "I have to refer to Corporation's resolution authorising me to accept the offer from Government of plot No. 6 on the Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 1,989 square yards, for a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner. Subsequently to the acceptance of their offer, Government found it necessary to reconsider the question as they propose to reserve plot No. 6 and the plots adjacent to it for the construction of bungalows for the Judges of the High Court. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, now informs me that Government have decided to offer plot No. 5 instead of plot No. 6 as a site for a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner at cost price. This is estimated at Rs. 58,733 and the area of the plot is 3,449 square yards. This plot is more favourably situated than plot No. 6 and the estimated price is very favourable. I therefore request that the Corporation may be pleased to authorize me to accept the present offer and that they and the Standing Committee will sanction a grant of Rs. 60,000 to cover the cost of transfer as well as the price of the land from the Land and Building Fund."

Mr. Byramji moved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation recommending sanction. He said the offer was a good one and they could make a profit out of it, even if they did not build on the plot.

This was seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was not one of the primary duties of the Corporation to provide housing accommodation to their officers. If they purchased the plot, they would then be committed to a further expenditure of several lakhs and that was not proper. It was no use quoting the resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the building of the house, for they must know that times had changed and the present Corporation might think otherwise.

The Chairman said it would be a good bargain for them to get possession of the land.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether rent would be charged to the Commissioner.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Ultimately the recommendation was adopted. Mr. Jamnadas being the only dissentient.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS

In pursuance of a requisition, received, under section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a special meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition to be proposed by Mr. V. J. Patel and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta for expressing opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday the 11th October 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

NO INDIAN LABOURERS WANTED IN JAPAN.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

The Japanese Consulate, Bombay, requests us to publish the following:—

Immediately after a few days of earthquake in Japan, we have been receiving letters from people in different parts of India, Gujarat, the Punjab and Madras, inquiring whether we are recruiting men to Japan, in capacity of engineers, clerks and most as labourers. Some of them state that this information is brought to their knowledge through some publication in a vernacular newspaper and some openly declare that it is rumoured to that effect.

We have never failed replying such letters with real facts, but we have found that many labourers as carpenters, bricklayers and even as clerks have actually been coming to the Consulate from near villages of this city in full assurance of being sent to Japan.

Up till now we are never instructed by the authorities in Japan to undertake such a recruiting work and we do not suppose that such instruction would ever come. The country at present is rather busy in considering the question of unemployment and it is an utter impossibility to think of asking men from India under such circumstances.

KENYA DECISION.

IMMIGRATION RULES PROPOSAL.

The following telegrams have been sent to the Government of India in the Education Department on the 29th ultimo and the 1st instant respectively by Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Secretary of the Association:—

Committee Imperial Indian Citizenship Association is anxous at non-publication of papers promised in reply to question in Council of State by Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas last July. Shall be obliged if Government will explain delay and intimate date of publication."

Education, Simla.

"Committee Imperial Indian Citizenship Association strongly supports British Indian Colonial Merchants' Associations letter dated 17th instant regarding immigration rules under Kenya decision and urges Government strongly resist encroachment of Indias rights."

PARSIS' PROTEST.

The Council of the Parsi Central Association begs to express its emphatic protest against the principles that underlie the decision of His Majesty's Government on the Kenya question. In recognising colour distinction and establishing inequitous and unjust principle of white domination, His Majesty's Government have subverted the root idea of equality within the British Commonwealth on which alone the secure foundations of the latter can be laid. The injustice of the restriction of the Indian immigration into Kenya is heightened by the fact that it violates the rights of free immigration into East Africa enjoyed by Indians long before the British rule was established in Kenya. This unfortunate and dangerous decision of His Majesty's Government involves in most respects a breach of the spirit that underlay the pledges given to Indians from time to time by His Majesty's Government and by responsible Ministers of the Crown and has caused dissatisfaction amongst all classes of Indians. The Council, therefore, trusts that the decision will be reversed at an early date so as to remove the sense of injustice under which the whole of India is now groaning.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

NO INJURY TO INMATES.

On Wednesday morning at about ten o'clock residents of Duncan Road were thrown into considerable excitement when they heard thundering sound like that of a house collapse and the atmosphere suddenly filled with dust. On enquiry they learnt that the south wall of a five storeyed building situate at the corner of Sandhurst Road and Duncan Road had come down like a crash. Luckily, no lives had been lost. It appears the building is about 50 years old and it belongs to Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji Narielwala and Co. The ground floor was occupied by the Cross Key Bar and Refreshment Room while the upper floors were used as residential quarters by Hindu families. At the time of the collapse most of the male members had gone to work leaving women and children who numbered about 60. As the portion of the wall on the top floor remained hanging and the front wall appeared to be standing in a dangerous condition, the tram vehicular and pedestrian traffics were suspended for some time. The police as well as Babula Tank Fire Brigade with their lascars came up promptly to the scene and brought down all the occupants through fire escapes and ladders safely.

The owners had given notice to the tenants months ago to vacate as they wanted to rebuild the house. So far no one is reported to be missing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NIGHT WATCHMAN

The Coroner concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Nazumudin Amaldin, a night watchman, who died suddenly in his room at Kumbharwada after complaining of being assaulted by three persons named Dayaram alias Hussein, Rama Kanji and Vithal Shanker on the morning of the 12th ultimo as already reported in these columns.

Hussein, Rama and Vithal, the suspects were present at the inquest.

Rama Vishnu a mill hand said on the night in question Hussein was beating a Mahomedan on the footpath in front of a tea shop with a hunting whip. The deceased told Hussein not to beat the man when Hussein, Rama and Vithal assaulted the deceased. Hussein with a stick and the other two with their fists. Deceased raised an alarm and the three suspects ran away. Deceased then went away in a victoria.

Dr. J. Donnelland, House Surgeon, J. J Hospital said he found no marks of injury on the body, no broken bones, or internal injury or disease. The vicera was sent to the Chemical Analyser to the Government who stated in his report that opium was detected. In the absence of other evidence the doctor was of opinion that death may have been due to opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium, probably self administered and added that the evidence showed that the deceased had been assaulted by the three suspects though no injuries to account for death had been found on the exhumation of the body on the 15th September last.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MURDER CASE.

GREEK MERCHANT CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor resumed the hearing of the case, in which Angelus Boncas, a Greek merchant, was charged by Inspector Klien with committing the murder of Joseph Baker, a Polish Jew, on the 27th of August last.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Archibald Pocock, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Chub, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. F. J. Patel, pleader, watched the case on behalf of Mrs. Adellah Booth.

Mr. Gerassima Loucatoo, Greek merchant, was the second prosecution witness examined. He said he had his office opposite the General Post Office, and was a sub-tenant of the deceased. He knew the deceased since April last. He also knew the accused since many years. He remembered the 27th of August last, on which the deceased was shot. On that day he was in his office. He heard some shouts and could not make out what the deceased was shouting for. The deceased then came into his room; he was very agitated at the time. The deceased was abusing the accused and remarked that he would tear him into pieces. The witness asked the deceased to be calm and told him that if he had any quarrel with the accused, he should settle it outside the office in a businesslike manner. The deceased said that he kept silent for a very long time and he wanted his money back. While the deceased was talking to him, Mrs. Booth came and told him (the deceased) to have his breakfast. The deceased then left him at once and went to the accused's office. As soon as the deceased entered the office, the accused said: "You damn thief, show me the accounts." Thereupon, the deceased refused to show him the accounts and remarked: 'Don't try to ruin me." As the witness anticipated a fight, he went into the office of the deceased, when he heard three shots being fired almost in quick succession. He found the accused agitating. He asked the accused as to what had happened and he told him to leave him (the accused) alone. He then saw the deceased lying on the ground with face downwards and bleeding profusely. The witness then tried to remove the deceased, but he was too heavy, so he went out to find somebody to help him in removing him. As he was returning to his office, he saw the accused standing near the staircase. The accused enquired of him, at the time whether the deceased was wounded, and the witness replied that he was wounded badly. He identified the revolver which he saw in the accused's drawer of his writing-table four months ago. Subsequently he with the help of his office-peon removed the deceased to his room. The police then came and removed the deceased to the European General Hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pocock, the witness said that between seeing the accused at the flat and the time at which he gave evidence before the Coroner, he never saw the deceased. The deceased was very strong and muscular. Personally he did not like the deceased. A few days before the deceased's death, the deceased threatened to kill the accused. The deceased was a boxer. Speaking as a commonsense man, the accused could not have defended himself against the deceased's fists.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Balsara was the third witness examined. He corroborated the previous witness.

The case was then adjourned.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Captain T. A. Carberry was charged by Deputy Inspector Shead with criminal breach of trust in respect of furniture valued at Rs. 1,000 belonging to the Apollo Furnishing Company.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution; while Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already been published in "The Chronicle."

The Magistrate while ordering the accused to be acquitted observed that a civil suit was filed by the complainant's firm against Captain Carsters to whom the furniture was originally let. As a matter of fact, that suit was settled on certain terms in November 1922, while the offence alleged to have been committed by the accused was in October 1922. As Captain Carsters was responsible for the furniture hired to him till November 1922, the accused was not at all responsible for it.

RAID ON MARWARI'S SHOP.

27 PATHANS ARRESTED.

It will be remembered that on the 18th of September last a number of Pathans raided the shop of a Marwari at Worli and removed jewellery and other property from the safe by means of a key which they took by force from the Marwari. While they were busy ransacking the shop, their confreres were guarding the operations from outside and successfully carried away the booty though a few Hindus tried to chase them. On Tuesday morning two Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors of the C.I.D. raided the quarters of some Pathan workmen connected with the Development Department situate between Churchgate and Marine Line stations and arrested 27 Pathans who are alleged to be connected with the said dacoity. They were marched off in two motor lorries to Dadar Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Firth Presidency Magistrate who remanded them in police custody till the 16th instant.

DINNER TO DELEGATES.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

LONDON, October 3.

The Duke of Connaught last night presided at the Colonitl Institute Dinner to the delegates to the Imperial and Economic Conferences which was atended by 500 guests including, besides the guests, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Phillip Lloyd Greame, Messrs. Amery, Buxton and Lords Peel, Meath and Loch and a large number of visitors from the Dominions. The Duke of Connaught proposing the "United Empire" emphasised that nothing resembling the British Empire had over before existed. Its unity was vital not only to the Empire itself, but even more to distracted Europe. He expressed the opinion that the resources of the Empire, if properly developed, could keep the Empire independent of outsiders. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mackenzie King who responded on behalf of Canada and Mr. Massey on behalf of Newzealand warmly eulogised the patriotism of the native people of the Southern Pacific and declared that their war record compared favourably with the Whites'. Emphasising the necessity for an adequate sea power Mr. Massey uttered a warning against the false sense of security and expressed the opinion that the strongest factor of peace was Britain's navy.

Mr. Burton (South African) recalled his visit to England five years ago at the supreme crisis of the war when he was impressed by the patient courage and determination with which Britain faced the issue. To-day he found Britain in a crisis of peace and found the temper of the people exactly the same. Speaking on behalf of his country half of whose White population were Dutch-speaking, he expressed the opinion that the present mass difficulties could only be successfully surmounted by an united British Empire. That was really the policy on which the Conference's discussion must turn. An united Empire was the only sheet anchor of the civilised world and he recalled the fact that at the first Imperial Conference at Ottawa in 1887 the South African Dutchman Mr. Hofmeyr proposed a scheme of reciprocity for the benefit of Imperial unity.

Responding to the toast of his health the Duke of Connaught commented that all the speeches breathed a spirit of unity in the Empire. As one having had good fortune to serve in many parts of the Empire he felt that the outlook for the future was bright. (Cheers.)—Reuter.

HAWKING OF KHADDAR.

B. P. C. C. RESOLUTION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held last night, Mr. V. A. Desai presiding.

Mr. C. V. P. Shivam wanted a particular question of his, which was not on the agenda, to be discussed first, as he considered it was an urgent question. The chairman said the matter would be taken after the agenda was finished. Mr. Shivam thought it was not right to give that ruling, and as a protest he moved the adjournment of the house. Mr. J. B. Patel seconding asked Mr. Shivam to withdraw it, as no good would come out of the adjournment motion.

The motion was withdrawn, with the consent of the house and Mr. Shivam brought another motion forward: That this house do adjourn in order to consider the action on the part of the Secretaries, in not having given proper attention to the District Congress Committees as to how to go on with the centralisation of the accounts, since the official year of the District Committees had already begun from October 1.

After this was duly seconded there was a little discussion on the adjournment motion, and it was thrown out eventually.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Swaraj Sabha informing them that it was not possible for them to go on maintaining the different educational institutions in the city. As the Tilak Swaraj Fund had certain amount in its possession ear-marked for female education, the Swaraj Sabha asked that these amounts might be handed over to them for the Lokamanya Tilak Kanya Shala etc.

The Chairman said the amounts were for female education Rs. 9,998-10-6, and for work among women about Rs. 650.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe moved that the letter be sent to the Council, as it was the only body which was competent to consider the question and it was better to refer the matter to it before handing over the money to the Swaraj Sabha.

Mr. J. B. Patel seconded.

Mr. I. S. Patel moved that the letter be recorded, as he did not know when their own institutions would be short of money and they might then require the amounts.

Mr. Osman Sobani said the letter only asked them to give the sum which was with the Tilak Swaraj Fund for female education. The matter did not concern the Board of education, he said.

Mr. Shivam moved that the amount earmarked for female education might be handed over to the Swaraj Sabha for maintaining the Tilak Kanya Shala.

Mr. Sanzgiri seconded.

Mr. N. M. Tripathi moved that the letter be sent to the Board of Education appointed by the B. P. C. C. for report within a month.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri suggested to Mr. Shivam that the latter part of his amendment about female work funds might be dropped.

Mr. Shivam agreed to it, and the amendment as corrected was adopted by the meeting as a substantive proposition.

KHADDAR HAWKING.

Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla moved that in view of the situation created by the Kenya decision, and the question of boycott being brought forward, Khaddar hawking be taken up immediately, and for that purpose he wanted a committee of the following to be appointed: Messrs. Jerajani, Belgaumwalla, Padbidri, Tairsee, Shivam and Eranza. Mr. Belgaumwalla said in the last 18 months no Khadi propaganda was carried out in the city. About two lakhs rupees worth of Khadi was available in Behar and Orissa, monthly, but the only thing was there was no demand for it. If they took to hawking of Khadi he was sure more people would take to it, as the use of Charkha in Bombay was entirely stopped. He wanted the propaganda to be taken up immediately.

Mr. J. S. Patel seconding said they must take up the constructive work at once, in order that they might not give a handle to the Swaraj Party.

Mr. Shivam moved an amendment appointing a Khadi Board to organise and control a Khadi Bhandar with branches in all districts, and for that purpose he wanted a sum of Rs. 50,000 to be placed in its hands with Rs. 10,000 for propaganda purposes. The Khadi Board was to consist of the members named by Mr. Belgaumwalla.

The chairman said they had no funds in their hands, either fifty or ten thousand, for the purposes named by Mr. Shivam.

Mr. Belgaumwalla said it was the business of the Secretaries to provide the funds, after the resolution was passed by them.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Some other business was also transacted by the Committee before the Meeting adjourned at 8 p.m.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Willingdon left Ootacamund on Monday night on a tour to Cochin and Travancore. His Excellency broke journey at Trichur and visited Mr. Numberumal Chetty's saw-mill, after which he left for Ernakulam.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was observed here yesterday. Mr. Manilal Kothari and others sold khaddar during the day and at night a public meeting was held when Mr. Monilal Kothare said that they were pained at the compromise arrived at by the Congress at Delhi and that Gujarat would carry out the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi. In conclusion he appealed for funds for national primary schools.

AT HUBLI.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 3.

Hubli enthusiastically observed the birth day of Mahatma Gandhi. As on the previous birthdays a great quantity of corn was distributed to the poor numbering abouts 4,000. After the distribution of corn a public meeting was held and Mr. V. N. Joshi and Dr. Hardikar spoke on merit and importance of the day.

In the same meeting Dr. Hardiker dwelt upon the untimely demise of Mr. Govindrao Yalgi and moved a resolution expressing extreme sorrow felt by Hubli citizens at the unhappy incident.

AT BIJAPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 3.

Mahatmaji's Birthday was celebrated yesterday. There was a public meeting in the evening Shrijut Manjappa Hardikar being the principal speaker. After refering to some touching anecdotes of Mahatmaji he concluded by exhorting the audiance to wear khaddar as an earnest of the spirit of self-sacrifice and love towards the poor. In the same meeting it was resolved to hold the second Bijapur District Conference and Second Karnatak Provincial Conference at Bijapur about the middle of November. Provisional Secretaries to form the two reception committees were appointed.

AT MATUNGA.

Gandhi Jayanti was observed at Matunga on Tuesday. In the morning Principal Puntambekar distributed prises to successful boys and girls who took part in the spinning competition. Mr. Puntambekar then delivered an impressive lecture on the Non-co-operation movement emphasising the items of khadi, untouchability and national education. Local leaders addressed a meeting in the evening.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT WEST MATUNGA

The West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee celebrated the 54th birthday of Mahatmaji on Tuesday evening, when Srijut Lalit sang some poems in chorus befitting the occasion.

Principal Puntambekar exhorted the audience to put on Khaddar and use only Swadeshi articles. He said that the real celebration of Mahatmaji's birthday lies in following his noble actions. The key of Yaroda Jail, is in our hands but we must know how to use it.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous Page.)

Finally, General Smuts expressed his doubt regarding the suggested establishment of a further consultative machinery—Reuter.

MR. INNES' PLATITUDES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Innes assured the Conference that India's representatives had every desire to help them. He said he had been astonished, in connection with the purchases for India, at the way in which the British manufacturers had brought the costs of production down. India, as a result of the war, was selling less and buying less. He claimed that India had tackled her post-war economic problems boldly. Things were now undoubtedly better there. What she wanted to set her finances right was a real revival of her trade. India's declaration in favour of a policy of discriminating protection had caused some alarm in Britain, but if, as he hoped, the result of this policy was to increase the wealth and productiveness of India, those who traded with India had nothing to fear. Mr. Innes proceeded to point out that the British manufacturer had practically recovered his pre-war predominance in India, thanks to the perfect organisation and strict attention to economy in production. Every thinking person in India agreed that what India wanted was a bold and constructive programme of development in order that full use might be made of her great resources. The Government of India had estimated that something like 70 million sterling must be spent on imported stores in the next few years for railways and other development schemes. He had no doubt that the skill and enterprise of the British manufacturer would see that the vast bulk of these moneys was in the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

CANADIAN ATTIUUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mr. Mackenzie King advocated the removal of Government control over industry as far as possible so as to enable the movement of men and money throughout the Empire. He announced that he would offer suggestions in this connection at a later stage and declared that the basis of trade development, as the basis of the Empire's strength, would lie in the effective distribution of manpower. He strongly denied that Canada was not anxious to receive numbers of immigrants but they must be controlled according to the economic situation. He pointed out that Canada at present gave the Empire goods preference averaging 33 1/3 per cent. and had recently authorised ten per cent. discount on the duties on the British goods coming through the Canadian ports. The Canadian attitude in the past with regard to the preference had been based on goodwill and not bargaining.

MAJOR ORMSBY-GORE ON BRITAIN'S POLICY.

Major Ormsby-Gore on behalf of the Colonies and the Protectorates pointed out that for the first time they were represented. In the course of a summary of facts impressing their importance he showed, the population exceeded fifty millions of which approximately forty millions were African race. He dwelt on their enormous potentialities as sources of supply of raw materials and markets for the imported goods. He asserted that the Conference which merely concerned itself with the economic relations and commerce between Britain and the Dominions would leave out of the picture the increasingly important considerations such as, for intance, the development of mutual trade between New Zealand and Fiji. He declared that Britain was specially alive to the need of becoming less dependent on America for cotton, sugar and tobacco now that they had to meet the American War Debt.

NEED OF THE MOMENT.

Continuing, Major Ormsby-Gore mentioned, as an example, the diversion of the Empire products. Hardly an ounce of copra from Samoa was shipped to Britain. Practically all was bought by Hamburg and utilised by Germany. Better internal and external transport facilities and better education in the production, marketing and training of the native producer was urgently needed for the production of the materials which could be obtained within the Empire. There was also a real demand for capital and a spirit of commercial adventure, formerly characteristic of the British peoples. Otherwise, others would step in and reap the profits and the advantages.—Reuter.

STATUS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

DR. SAPRU TO RAISE THE QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Reuter learns from a well-informed source that one of the Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference, probably Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, will be given an opportunity of raising the question of the status of Indians overseas and also the specific question of the status of Indians in Kenya. A debate on the question of the C. Mandates so far as they affect India is also anticipated. It is believed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is very busy preparing a brief with a view to the possibility of facilities being given for expressing freely and frankly the Indian point of view which is shared by the Viceroy and the Government of India.

It is noteworthy that Sir T. B. Sapru recently had two long interviews with Lord Peel with regard to the points to be raised at the Conference. It has been arranged that General Smuts and Sir T. B. Sapru shall meet privately at lunch tomorrow, when presumably the whole question of Indians overseas will be fully discussed. It is understood Sir T. B. Sapru has booked his passage on the "Macedonia" and will leave London on November 15th. —Reuter.

INDIA'S POSITION IN THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Following on the discussion of the Duke of Devonshire's statement, the conference, on the suggestion of Lord Peel, supported by the Indian delegates, has decided to devote the session later to a discussion of the position of India in the Empire.—Reuter.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Shareholders have gleaned the following facts from the proceedings of the last meeting:—

(1) That the "Loyalty" was purchased by Messrs. Narottam, Lalubhoy, Kilachand and Walchand.

(2) That she was sold to the Scindia Co. by the same four vendors.

(3) That in the Agency of the Scindia the same four became partners.

(4) And amongst others, the same four friends became Directors.

(5) That the requisition was signed from amongst the Directors by Messrs. Lalubhoy, Walchand, and Kilachand Co.

(6) The proxies have been in the names of these parties!

(7) When three months ago the writer spoke to the Agents for extinguishing the liability of rupees forty-five, he was told, that a requisition to that effect was shortly expected!

(8) The actual requisition has turned out to be a sugar-coated pill! "Repay rupees forty-five to the rich vendors, their nominees etc, and we shall then extinguish the liability of Rs. forty-five on partly paid shares!

(9) During the absence of Messrs Revashankar Javeri and Nanavati Solicitor, shareholders' Representatives on the Board, the requisitionists obtained plenty of proxies. Of those sent to the writer, good many arrived too late, and some had no stamps on!

(10) Now those shareholders, who have given to the Requisitionists proxies through any misimpression, and who are desirous of supporting my amendment, should write to the Chairman Mr. Narottam and request him to cancel their proxies. They and all other shareholders, who are opposed to repay rupees forty-five per share to Walchand Lalubhoy & Co., should make it a point to go to the Morarji Hall, Kalkadevi, on Saturday the 6th instant between 12 and 6 p.m. (S. T.) and register their votes in favour of the Amendment.

(11) Mr. Narottam is rightly opposed to repayment of rupees forty-five per share. And yet his Board prefers to observe neutrality! Is it fair, is it just, to stand-out as neutrals, when two other Directors and the firm of third Director get up a requisition, secured proxies and do their best to get a refund of rupees forty-five? Such Neutrality can be observed by the bungling bureaucracy. It cannot do credit to Mr. Narottam and his colleagues. Messrs. Revashankar and Nanavati have supported the amendment already.

(12) Mr. Kilachand Devchand's explanation is equally unconvincing. If his firm has signed the Requisition and obtained proxies, his responsibility as a Director does not cease. If he does not desire to flout the definite wishes of the shareholders, let him withdraw his proxies and those of his firm. The efforts of Messrs Vasavda, Nariman, Varajlal and Pathuck are praiseworthy.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

LITERATURE AND ART

BENARES SANSKRIT CONFERENCE.

(BY G. K. N.)

Orientalists are still divided as to whether Sankrit was ever a living idiom. A language with thirty-two synonyms for water and an equal number for the earth and a bewildering number of expressions for even an ordinary animal like the horse or dog, is not likely to be the vernacular of any country. The Sanskrit dramas which portray to a very great extent the actual life of the people depict the king and queen and the superior personages as employing Sanskrit. The rest use Prakrit or the earlier forms of our provincial dialects. It has been questioned whether a language which indulges in monstrous compound expressions, the polysyllabic caterpillars covering entire pages without a break, could be broken to harness for ordinary daily affairs of mere mundane existence.

What, however, is the condition of the Sanskrit learning to-day? We hear often and from many parts of India of its decay. Very rarely an optimistic presentment is given in accord with facts. Such spectacle which could satiate the enthusiast and meet with the anticipations of the most exacting was to be found at Benares. The Sanskrit Literary Conference was a unique event. It was a living limb of old Indian life amputated and preserved in spirits and in an inspiring setting. The old world learning was represented very nearly from every quarter of Bharatkhand. The torrential fluency with which some of the speakers unburdened themselves was calculated to take one's breath away. If anybody was sceptical about the possibility of people usually expressing their thoughts in diverse vernaculars ever becoming eloquent to the point of loquacity and naturally easy in the handling of an extremely difficult idiom, their doubts were most pleasantly dispelled. Although the conference was presided over by the Bengali scholar Pramathanath Tarkalankar, the indispensable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was here there and everywhere. I do not know how it fared with the Subjects Committee because the continued session of several days on end of the Mahasabha had not left much energy in one to attend this subsidiary function. But the main performance was a resplendent vindication of the custodians of Sanskrit lore. The initial songs showed how the melodious Sanskrit when wedded to harmony generates musical attractions which are well-nigh irresistible. That to this day the history of a city and the geneology of a family can be written, as it used to be a thousand years ago, in the choicest classical language and in, of course, the conventional metrical form was demonstrated by the *Kashi Prashasti* or the panegyric on Benares prepared by Harihar Shastri. It is a piece which any university might set the advanced students to commit to memory. It is an epitome of the historical personages who lent sanctity to Benares and whom Benares immortalised. The printed speech by the President could perhaps have been simpler, but it might prove in the West again a bone of contention. There will be controversies as to the latent capacities of Sanskrit which could be employed with such dexterity because of its pliability and the wealth of its inflictions.

The practical Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya decided that unco-ordinated speeches, however, resonant, would achieve little of substance. As he himself said again and again, he is a man of boundless ambition. He wanted to achieve something. What could be more appropriate than a brief exposition by the flower of Indian learning gathered there on the excellencies of Sanskrit? Each speaker was accorded ten minutes, and the fluency with which almost every one spoke left no doubt in one's mind that had the fatal bell not rung the powerful speaker back to his seat each would have gone on for hours, neither the material nor his command of the language giving out. It was a complex subject. Where is the Pandit or Shastri who cannot extoli, with a tincture of the hyperbolic, the celestial language in the acquisition of which he has spent the whole of the very best period of his life, and which in the concrete world of hunger and thirst represents no rupees, a few annas and more pies per diem? It is really hard to assign the palm to any one of those masters who were inspired by a whole-hearted, almost pathetic, devotion to Sanskrit. The Pandit had originally intended that someone must stand up and oppose the old method and the waste of time in the acquisition of a mere ornament like Sanskrit. He said that if nobody came forward to object to the traditional learning he would himself put down the heretical proposition for the Pandits to refute. He intended the spark of truth to issue out of a vigorous rubbing in.

This odious task fell to my lot,—of the solitary alien in the august assemblage. In the first place after many days here in Bombay engaged in an unsavoury problem in which the discussions had to be conducted in Persian it was not so easy to switch off one's mind to a tolerable control of the recalcitrant Sanskrit. However unpleasant as it was probably to the old world souls, the proposition was placed before them. Was not India after all merely *Bharatkhand* which means the continent or section of the world named after Bharata? Was it conceivable that the Almighty Creator could give a monopoly of the very best tongue to only a select number of millions leaving the rest with inferior lingual equipment? Moreover, had any one of those masters of rhetoric who had astounded us by the proofs, very few of which were mere repetitions, acquainted with the tongues which were the daughters of a common mother with Sanskrit? Which of us was acquainted with the other groups like the Semetic and Chinese? I related an apalogue of my childhood. In Kashmir at a certain place there were a number of small lakes adjacent to each other. The fish in each of them piqued themselves on the sweetest sheet of water, their own. Now would these fish who put forth the claim be justified in pronouncing a judgment themselves? Would not rather the swan be the proper authority to give his opinion,—the swan who flew from lake to lake and could judge of the comparative value of the entire system of lakes. I had to develop my argument and I was going to adduce the proof that no lesser light of the world than the Buddha himself declined to have his scriptures written or rendered in Sanskrit, when rang the inexorable bell. I had the satisfaction to see that at least one scholar of repute concurred with my views. Possibly it was the unconscious partiality for an old friend which induced Principal Anandashankar Dhruv to throw in the weight of his authority in the scale represented by "Nariman Sharma."

Somehow it seemed to me that Gujarat was very ably and adequately represented. Hathibhai Shastri of Jamnagar gave some tragic-comic instances of the inadequacy of modern tongues to represent Sanskrit. He argued that the old texts should be studied in the original and that no modern version could be a satisfying substitute. He gave the comic illustration of a Urdu translation of the Gita patronised by the learned Maharaja of Alwar. The laughter was loud.

To realise the facility with which it is possible to place one's unpremediated views with clarity and celerity in Sanskrit one had to listen to Pandit Akhilanand of U.P., the two great Marwadi speakers, Giridhar Sharma of Lahore, the invincibly argumentative Anant Krishna Sastri from Madras, the perfervid Shripad Shastri of Indore and the Bengalis whose only drawback was the provincialism of their pronunciation. When Prof. Pramathanath commenced his opening address for which he was not prepared, for a moment it appeared as if the glorious language tampered with the genius of ancient India would crumble in the unholy atmosphere of modern days. But as he developed his speech and proceeded with a magnificent parable, the most sceptical was satisfied of the capicity of Sanskrit to be equal to all modern and rigorously scientific requirements. It was not merely capacity to express oneself in Sanskrit. Many of the Pandits who could not possibly be dioverced,—as a friendlynudge from my friend on the left reminded me—from their first love, grammer, adroitly played on words and displayed their profundity of the text books and manuals. One Pandit of Benares indulged in a series of sustained *double entendres* which would be impossible to the greatest savant of the West. It was a feast of pure learning, this at Benares.

There was din and clash, there were heated arguments at the Hindu Mahasabha, and there were moments when one wished to see an end of the unhappy turmoil. But the minute when one had to leave the Sanskrit Conference hall one longed for many more such hours of the intellectual voluptuousness. To have witnessed the Pandits Sabha was an experience worth the longest journey by rail.

A Brahmin, not too cleanly clad, amazed us with the volubility of his extempore verse, which he persisted in breathlessly pouring out between two speakers. The President evidently had a struggle with himself before he administered his "sit down" to the marvellous prodigy. While such idealists live India cannot willingly let Sanskrit die, every pressing dictum of utilitarianism notwithstanding.

THE SONG CELESTIAL.

De Carmine dei Decrum or on the Song of the God of Gods—being a commentary in English of the Bhagwad-Gita. Part I—Theology or the Science of God. By R. S. Taki, B. A., Retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay. Published by The Sadbhakti Prasarak Mandali, Saraswati Baug, Andrheri, Thana District.

The author is not known to the public. His previous work "Purusharthadipika," a philosophical treatise, is highly popular with the Marathi speaking community. His more recent work, "Amourism or Premamrita," in English, which was reviewed in these columns two years ago, was an attempt to establish the fact that the goal of all human endeavour—the goal of all religions—is Love of God, eternal companionship with Him and attainment of His Eternal Bliss. This is the central doctrine of the Bhakti school of Hindu Philosophy to which the author evidently belongs. In the present work, which is also in English and which is a commentary on the Bhagwad-Gita—the crown-jewel of Hindu religious scripture—the author has the same aim in view—that of showing that the central lesson of this "Song of Songs," the authorship of which is ascribed to the Lord Himself, revealed as Shree Krishna, is the inculcation of Bhakti or love of God as the easiest and surest path that will lead to the realisation of the *summum bonum* of life. The researches of scholars like Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, Prof. Hemchandra Raychaudhuri and Prof Krishnaswami Ivengar have shown that the Bhakti School is older than the Christian Era and perhaps as old as Buddhism itself. It has survived and has even had its growth stimulated by the tremendous buffets it has received during the past fifteen centuries from the rival schools of Vedanta and Najave. It has flourished almost all over the country, in the valley of the Ganges, in Orissa, Guierat, Maharashtra, Tamil country, and the West Coast. In Maharashtra a galaxy of saints and poets have popularised the doctrine of Bhakti as few have done elsewhere. As the Bhagwad-Gita is a scripture whose authority is accepted unquestioningly by every School of Hindu Philosophy, except the purely atheistic and Buddhistic, each school has tried to substantiate its own central doctrine of doctrines with the help of the Gita and strangely enough the Gita lends itself easily to the interpretation of each prominent school, the Dualistic, the Qualified Monistic and the purely Monistic! To all appearances, it lays equal emphasis on and exalts in its turn all the three Paths—that of Karma (self-less action), of Jnana (knowledge) and of Bhakti (love of God.) The beauty of the Gita lies really in the wonderful reconciliation it effects among all three schools of Philosophy. Though, as we have said, Mr. Taki belongs to the Bhakti School, he displays in the present work no undue bias towards this School, but holds that each School has its own proper place and utility. The student of the Gita will find, in his lengthy Introduction, covering some 72 pages, a hibbly instructives surpey o the most important religious and philosophical movements of the Hindus, with occasional references to the philosophical systems of the West. In his interpretation of the exts of the Gita, Mr. Taki generally follows, the well-known Marathi saint and poet, Vaman Pandit, who has himself written a commentary on the Gita. Explanatory and illustrative notes, embodying quotations from Shrutis, Smritis, Puranas and the works of well-known Indian saints as well as from the writings and teachings of the prophets and teachers of other religions, are attached both to the Introduction and translation and commentary. The first part, which is now offered to the public, deals with the first six chapters of the Gita grouped together by the author under the comprehensive heading "Theology" as distinguished from "Cosmology" (Chapters 7-12) which will be dealt with in the second part and "Eschatology" (Chapters 13-18) the subject matter of the third part. Excepting Mr. Tilak's monumental work, there are hardly any commentaries on the Gita written by modern Indians. The book under review is the first of its kind to deal in an exhaustive manner in the English language, with the central tenets of this priceless Hindu scripture. All earnest students of religion will welcome it. Mr. Taki shows an intimate acquaintance with most of the philosophical systems of the East as well as the West. We wish, however, that he had not given a Latin name to the work.

VISHVA BHARATI QUARTERLY.

The pilgrims in the quest, those who desire to achieve freedom for the nation as a distinct cultural unit, feel that they have a right to know that those who aspire to leadership realise the true magnitude and responsibility of their undertaking. They appreciate the valour of those who collect the materials from the past for the coming renaissance. But they want something more than museums. The want the confidence and the power that can create the future nearer their heart's desire. Of the few publications that inspire that confidence the Visva-Bharati Quarterly, if the current number is any indication of its future, is assuredly one. The articles, for instance, on the "Way to Unity" by Rabidranath, "Muharram in Persia" by Bogdanov "The Communal Polity of the East" by prof. Mukerji, and a "Masque of Earth and Man" by Mr. Arthur Geddes leave no scope for the thought that they have been written by those who are innocent of the higher realities of life. The definition of man as a born rebel by Rabindranath, the challenge by Prof. Mukerji to the intellectuals who repeat the norms and categories of political science conventionalised by the West, and the invitation of Mr. Geddes to "re-sow" the "forests of the mind" give a glimpse of the sincerity and the emancipating freedom that can win once again the hearts of the weary pilgrims. Each of us, no doubt, "must set to work to build such car as we can, to take its place in the grand procession." But the pilgrims must be inspired by faith and assured of the sanctity of the pilgrimage. It is only then that they can interpret life as a gift or a sacrifice. If life is a sincerity with those who aspire to leadership it will inspire the necessary faith. Their sacrifice for the nation will be a gift to humanity.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

In the "Selected Essays" of Robert Louis Stevenson, published by the Oxford University Press, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson has provided much that is delightful and much that a lover of Stevenson would enjoy. The selection of the Essays has been made with skill and care, and the preface shows us that Stevenson's own preferences for his work have largely influenced the selection. No reader can re-read these pieces without realizing again the strength of the wholesome attitude to life and its problems that characterised R. L. S.'s works. If one is despondent, if petty cares overwhelm one, if life seems out of focus, a course of Stevenson may be confidently recommended. This little book will act as a real tonic. Each essay is refreshing, each rings sincere and true. A Christmas Sermon is perhaps the one which is most enjoyable. In Mr. Rawlinson's interesting introduction he has attempted to define R. L. S.'s place among the great Victorians. Ardent Stevensonians, of whom there are many, will not accept as final the conclusions of Mr. Rawlinson. Henley's opinions appear to have been given more weight than they deserve. Stevenson's very frankness in explaining his methods has been utilised to prove that his work is really a little below that of the truly great. The inference is drawn that an essayist (as Stevenson indubitably was) works on a less exalted plane than does the author whose single works appear as volumes. This conclusion is one with which one would not disagree in the ordinary circumstances: but it is impossible to apply it to R. L. S. There is a beauty, a polish, an illuminating sanity, in the very shortest of his essays that one may seek for in vain through the pages of many of his contemporaries, including some of the illustrious ones to whom Mr. Rawlinson awards an higher niche in the edifice of fame. This, however, is by the way, since a lover of Stevenson is inclined to be a thorough-going partisan! But the little book is a happy effort and should be welcomed by all lovers of Stevenson.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A volume of "Letters Written in the Indian Mutiny", by Fred Roberts, Bengal Artillery, afterwards Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., will be published by Messrs. Macmillan during the autumn.

The second volume of M. Beer's "General History of Socialism and Social Struggles", which is to be completed in five parts, is announced by Messrs. Leonard Parsons under the title "Social Struggles in the Middle Ages", translated by H. J. Jennings. The volume consists of a survey of the social development between the fourth and fourteenth centuries, and shows the gradual supplanting of primitive communism among the Germanic races by the conventions of private property.

Last year Messrs. Edward Arnold published the official record of the first phase of the attempt on Mount Everest—"The Reconnaissance." This autumn they will issue the full story of the second phase, similarly illustrated, entitled, "The Assault on Mount Everest, 1922," by General Bruce and other members of the Expedition.

Dr. I. J. Sands and Dr. Phyllis Blanchard have collaborated in a study of "Abnormal Behaviour", containing a detailed analysis of 137 cases which have come under their notice in the course of their professional work. One of the objects of the book—to be published next week by Messrs. Kegan Paul—is "to drive home the fundamental change which has come over the theory of crime in the last generation."

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Emergent Evolution by C. Lloyd Morgan (Williams and Norgate 15s.)

Fantasia of the Unconscious by D. H. Lawrence (Martin Secker 10s. 6d.)

Pandita Ramabai: her vision, mission and triumph of faith by Helen S. Dyer. (Pickering and Inglis 4s.)

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

The Claims of the Coming Generation by various writers: edited by Sir J. Marchant (Kegan Paul 6s. 6d.)

The Genesis of the War by H. H. Asquith. (Cassell 25s.)

Everybody's Money: what it is, what it does, what should be done with it. (Putnams 8s.)

Anglo-Portugese Negotiations relating to Bomaby, 1660-77 by Shafaat Ahmed Khan (Milford, 10s. 6d.)

BIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE.

Carlye till Marriage, (Vol. I) by David Alec Wilson. (Kegan Paul 15s.)

Robert Burns. His life and genius by Andrew Drakers. (Chapman and Hall 10s. 6d.)

Judas by T. Sturge Moore. (Grant Richards 7s. 6d.)

The Travels of Fa-Hsien (399-419 A.D.) or Record of the Buddhistic Kingdoms. Retranslated by H. A. Giles (Cambridge University Press 5s.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(1) Woman, a Vindication by A. M. Ludovici, published by Constable & Co., London, Price 12s.

(2) The Sleeper by Moonlight by K. Balbernie, published by Constable & Co., London, Price 6s.

(3) The Key of Dreams by L. Adams Beck, published by Constable & Co., London, Price 7s. 6d.

(4) Masters and Men by Philip Guedalla, published by Constable & Co., London, Price 7s. 7d.

(5) Notes on Dam Dupat by Khan Bahadur Saiyad Abdur Rahaman, Akola.

(6) Report of the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, 1922-23, published by R. B. Palande, Secretary D. V. T. Society, Poona.

(7) Report of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, published by the Superintendent, C. E. Workmen's Institute, Bombay.

(8) Agriculture Statistics of India, 1920-21, published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, Price Rs. 1-8-0.

(9) Vasavatta by V. S. Sukhatankar, published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, Price Rs. 5.

(10) Realities of To-Day, by Bernard Houghton, published by Universal Book Mart, Madras.

(Continued from column 5.)

believe will prove one of the chief moulders of her future destinies. Woman, the world over, is the Trustee of Art, and as her power is limitless, great also is her responsibility."

Prizes for Bombay.

The following are among the names of Bombay artists in the list of prizes awarded at the recent Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society:—Mr. L. N. Taskar's "Weekly Bazar", Sir Mahomed Shafi's Prize for a street or bazar scene for Indians only Rs. 100, Mr. N. R. Sardesai's "The Only Luxury", Sir Basil Blackett's prize for Portrait or figure study, Rs. 100, Mr. V. J. Kulkarni's "Bairagi", the Society's prize for a protrait or figure study, Rs. 50.

Inscriptions for Statues.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation it has been resolved to recommend the Commissioner to provide vernacular inscriptions for the statue of Sir Pherozesha. It is to be hoped that the example will be emulated by those responsible for the other statues in the city. It should not be long before we see the necessary inscriptions underneath the statues of Jamshedji Tata, Gokhale and Ranade.

ART NOTES.

"THE TRUEST THINGS."

Mme. Pavlova described her Ajanta dances, to a Press representative, as the "truest things I have ever done." The tributes contained in the London Press comments demonstrate unmistakably the inevitable effect when an artiste of such perfectly sensitive and attuned temperament as Mme. Pavlova is inspired to create the "truest things." The audience that had filled the theatre from "floor to ceiling" manifested, observes one paper, "frenzied enthusiasm." Another finds it an evening "which must have resembled the triumphs of the great singers of a generation that has gone, the men and women for whom Donizetti and Bellini wrote operas." Yet another feels that "grace of motion has never before found such consummate expression." The ballet gives "a new aspect of the art of which she is so finished an exponent. It is actuated by the idea of "man's imaginative creations having a life of their own." There is, says another writer, "only one test of her various dances—the opportunities which they give her. And, fortunately, the 'Ajanta Frescoes' give her ample opportunities." These tributes have been anticipated. They should have been anticipated by those familiar with, or those who claim to know, the nature of the responsive stimulus of a truly aesthetic experience. They could have been foretold by any one competent to understand and guage the dynamics of beauty.

New Converts.

Another effect that has been anticipated, of rather prophesied here, is the irresistible power, possessed by an artiste with imaginative foresight and the quality of creative interpretation, to persuade and win over new converts. The artist sees further than the historian because the artist's vision is purer and more entirely vivid. It is the creative artist, one whose faculties have remained perfectly responsive, that can fully recognise the creative potentialities of an idea, impulse or experience. It is the creative artistic who alone can interpret these as realities. Mme. Pavlova's wonderful interpretation of Ajanta is a tribute to the unerring judgment of an artist as well as to the wholly individual artistic talent which we imperfectly describe as technique. It is impossible to find at this moment the total of the number of converts she has already won the Indian art, but it is, no doubt, interesting to learn that she could secure the help of Mr. Lawrence Binyon who, long ago appeared to be undecided about the merits of Ajanta. It is instructive to recall what Vincent Smith calls his "deliberate" dictum. The art of Ajanta, he says, "has not passed the primitive stage. What is lacking in the Ajanta paintings, what is so signally manifest in Chinese painting throughout its history is that powerful creative instinct and aesthetic perception which make for synthetic unity in art, that sense of controlling rhythm and balance which inspires all fine design." Has Mme. Pavlova converted the British Museum connoisseur? It is a natural conjecture. The conversion will surprise no one who can realise the power of an irresistible art as that possessed by Mme. Pavlova. India is, naturally, anxious to know those whose allegiance to Indian art has been secured by her.

Woman's Sovereignty in Art.

There is only one place for woman in art. That is the place of undisputed sovereignty. It was this absorbing theme to which distinguished ladies in a gathering last week, were the priviledged listeners. Captain Gladstone Solomon, who spoke on the subject, could, no doubt, easily prove the tenet of the favourite gospel of the artists. He discussed the subject mainly from three different viewpoints:—Woman as the Subject of Art, Woman as Artist and Woman as the Inspirer of Art. He made a very suggestive survey, for the purpose, of the manner in which woman helped to stimulate the progress of art in Greece Italy and India. It contained references to various subjects of great interest to those who give attention to this aspect of national culture. They will be here referred to on a future occasion. But one cannot help pointing out the conclusion at which he arrived at the end of his instructive survey The immediate effect of this recognition of woman's sovereignty in art was, he said, in examining Italy's experience, "the elevation of Art among the nation." This is a statement whose implications need to be fully understood.

Her Power and Responsibility.

Mr. Solomon could easily prove his thesis. But he was not concerned merely to prove his thesis. He had, obviously, a higher aim. His convictions cannot find him contentment until he has aroused the legitimate heir to the vacant throne That is why he describes to her not only her past glories but her present responsiblities and therefore her future victories. The Taj Mahad crystalises and makes he said, "clear to us the meaning of Woman as the art-inspiring factor of the world. It is her influence which will make, or, if withheld, mar the future of Art in India, as elsewhere. Art cannot do without woman; as woman cannot do without Art. It is she who finally holds in her hands the power of converting this our own city either into a terrestrial paradise, or a materialistic mart. Art, live art, is infinitely the biggest secular force in India to-day, and I

(Continued in column 4.)

THE KENYA DECISION

PLIGHT OF E. AFRICAN INDIANS.

APPEAL TO MOTHER-COUNTRY.

The following circular letter dated September 11, over the signature of Mr. Mahomed Husain Malik, Hon. General Secretary, East Africa Indian National Congress was issued to prominent leaders in India:—

The disgusting decision of the Kenya question by the Cabinet is well known to all. It is needless to say that this most iniquitous decision assigns to His Majesty's Indian subjects an inferior status throughout the British Empire. It is in complete violation of the solemn pledges that have from time to time been given to us by His Majesty's representatives. No Indian who has got even the slightest sense of self-respect can even for a moment tolerate the insult thus levelled at the entire Indian nation by the Imperial Cabinet, who have thus ruthlessly trampled under foot our justified demands. Our Delegation to England from Kenya and India have been most unfairly treated by the highest tribunals in the Empire, and the question has been handled by the cabinet in the most overbeaking manner apparently because all the time they were aiming at nothing but racial aggrandisement. The decision exposes in its bare nakedness the much vaunted "British justice and fairly", and establishes beyond the least doubt the fallacy of the theory that the British Common wealth is a comity of nations. It can be stated without the least exaggeration that the Indians have no place in the British Empire and to put in the words of Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri he is an unredeemed helot in the Boer Empire.

The local community have so far fought the battle as best as they could, and it may at once be stated there is not an Indian in any of these East African territories who shrinks an inch from carrying on the political struggle till it is brought to a successful issue. No words can express and no pen can give an adequate expression of the bitter disappointment and the sheer consternation caused by the absolutely unsound and completely impolitic decision. It is a well known fact that India lost this battle because she has not resorted to the only method which is effectual when dealing with the western people. The European settlers have succeeded in twisting the solemn pledges given to us and the resolution of the Imperial Conference passed in 1921, merely because of their threats of violence in the event of an adverse decision.

REJECTION OF THE DECISION.

We have, as you know rejected the decision with the contempt it deserved, and as you know protested against it, in the most unmistakable terms. We are, however, at a loss to understand as to what steps are to be taken in the future. The Governor of Kenya has returned from England and the local Government is contemplating to enforce the policy as soon as possible. They are going to implement the decision with regards to Immigration in the immediate future which will virtually mean the gradual elimination of Indian element from these territories. We are absolutely lost in bewilderment as to the line of action we should adopt here locally. We are perfectly alive to the keen interest which the Press and the public of India have taken in the matter, and the sympathetic help and support they have extended to us throughout the time we have been struggling with our opponents. And we have every hope that this sacred cause for which we stand will be given the greatest measure of support and sympathy. As you are doubtlessly aware, the post-war depression has brought about a complete economic ruin of this country. It has affected every community, but unfortunately it has hit hardest the Indians in the country. The political struggle has also gone a great way against Indians inasmuch as there is to-day a good deal of unemployment amongst our brethren who are becoming victims of the Government as well as private employers. The commercial community has also felt the pinch, because besides being boycotted by majority of European customers they are unfairly treated by the Banks which are entirely European enterprises. It goes without saying that the political propaganda requires lot of the sinews of war. The local community has hitherto left no stone unturned in carrying on the struggle by making tremendous sacrifices, but the present economic depression which is staring us in the face sets us athinking as to the further line of action to be adopted. The community here is at the ebb of its resources and the general feeling among the people is that of weariness. They have suffered a very great deal in this long and bitter struggle in the hope, unfulfilled, of obtaining their dues at the hands of the Imperial Government. It is doubtful whether in the present political status of India any material change could be effected in the Cabinet's decision in the near future, and whether the local Government which has entirely become a settler's Government, will in the working of the policy spare the Indians here.

NEED OF CONCERTED ACTION

The necessity of taking concerted action under the present circumstances has never been felt greater than on this occasion. Twenty-two thousand Indians in Kenya who have already spent nearly three hundred thousand rupees on this agitation stand very badly in need of advice from their comrades in India, particularly as to whether they should send their representatives on the Executive, Legislative and Municipal Councils of Kenya which advice should reach Nairobi before the 28th instant by cable on which day the Standing Committee meeting of the East Africa Indian National Congress will consider the matter. In the case of non-acceptance a big fight shall have to be fought which will require tremendous sacrifices and without the financial help from India the local community will not be able to bear this burden single handed. If the advice of India is not to accept the decision even under protest it is necessary to let us know what financial and other help India can give us? It is a question of India's honour and her honour must be saved at any cost.

NABHA TRIALS.

PROCEEDINGS "A PANTOMIME."

SCATHING CRITICISM OF AUTOCRACY.

STATEMENTS BY GIDWANI AND SANTANAM.

The following written statements were filed by Achariya Gidwani and Mr. Santanam before the trying Magistrate at Nabha:—

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF PROF. GIDWANI.

I have taken no part in these proceedings and after listening to the prosecution story, I am very glad indeed that I did not condescend to defend myself.

I had yet to eat six out of thirty-six dinners which are necessary for a 'Varsity man to quality for the Bar, before I left England. I have been denied outside legal assistance or friend's advice inspite of repeated verbal and written representations. This, I believe, is an elementary right of an accused person in every civilized state. I know however, I have lost nothing by this denial, because no lawyer can do anything where the laws are so slippery and elusive, where the forms of Law are adhered to only when they cause no serious inconvenience to the Administrator who, we have repeated ly been informed by the Court and every Jail Official, can supplement or alter them to suit each individual case. Where the Laws proceed from the beard of the King, Lawyers obviously have no place. Legal proceedings in political cases are a farce in British India, but here they are a pantomime.

Under these circumstances, I will content myself in stating the bare facts as I know them. Although even that seems really an idle thing to do, it is not a bad alternative to pacing to and fro in my cell where have spent the better part of the week under lock and key, trying to catch time by the fore-lock only to drag him out of my presence.

I along with my friends Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mr. K. Santanam did enter Jaitou from Malan side a little after midday of the 21st ultimo. My object in visiting Jaitou and by the Muktesar route by road was to see for myself what was actually going on in that area. I had read terrible stories in the newspapers about the privations of the Akalis who had gathered there for a Diwan. I had read of the forced interruption of the "Akhand Path," continuous reading of the Granth Sahib, almost an unprecedented humiliation for the Sikh Community as a whole, least to be expected of a State which has been a repository of Sikh Tradition for centuries. I had read of the besieged Akalis having been obliged to use the immediate neighbourhood of the sacred precincts where the Akhand Path was proceeding as a latrine and to drink water from a filthy tank. It is for the Akalis to assert their manhood and meet the challenge of irreverent autocracy. But no Congressman can affect utter unconcern about the struggle. As an Indian I felt that it was my duty to see in what manner the machinery of the State was being employed against their brave community. I went to Jaitou not as a member of the Jatha which I accompanied but as an observer. It is not only the right but the duty of every freedom-loving Indian to pierce the veil of secrecy that the Administrator of Nabha is seeking to draw round his Regime. My experiences of the last week in prison have shown me that the curiosity will be well rewarded and is worth the risk.

On our arrival near a Dharamsala of Jaitou the Jatha was stopped. I is a base lie that I or any of my two friends had to be forcibly stopped from proceeding further or that we resisted the force employed.

We are pledged to non-violence and we have not departed by a hair's breadth of that pledge. We stood by, merely observing the action of the Police and the Akalis and made not the slightest gesture of advance after the Jatha was stopped.

NO ORDER SERVED.

The order under Sec. 144 was then served on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who signed it and showed it to me and Mr. Santanam. We two were never asked to sign it. I pointed out to the Police Superintendent when he arrested me that the order was neither applicable to me nor served upon me. He has conveniently suppressed the fact that after that representation he improvised an oral order which was repeated before me by the Local District Magistrate. This fact has been suppressed obviously, because it has been discovered that under section 144 an order must be issued in writing. Surely, it would have been better to resort to the elasticity of legal procedure of Nabha, than to the fertile inventiveness of the Jaitou Superintendent of Police.

The bad grammar of the Nabha Administrator and the bungling of the Jaitou Police have between them vitiated these proceedings so far as they are directed against me and Mr. Santanam. No written order was issued against or served on us as is obvious from the fact that it was considered necessary to issue an oral order which is bad in Law. I argue that not to take advantage of these technicalities. I would have acted exactly as Pt. Jawharlal did in case a similar order had been issued against me. And since Law does not very much matter in Nabha, I do hope that I will be denied its protection as I have been denied other elementary rights. Two or three years in prison is but a trifling sacrifice in these stirring times.

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF MR. K. SANTANAM.

As a non-cooperator, I have hitherto taken no part in the proceedings, neither do I desire to defend myself at this stage, am putting in this statement solely in the interests of truth.

I came to Jaitou on the 21st September along with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sriyut A. T. Gidwani to see things for myself. We joined the Akali Jatha. When the Jatha was stopped by the Jaitou Police, and in reply to a question asked by some Police Officer, we made it clear that we were not part of the Jatha though we had certainly come with it, we were not interfered with in any way by the Police, and we were watching the Akali Jatha and the Nabha Police who were stopping them with much interest when an order was served on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

There can be no doubt that this order is absolutely invalid. It was an order asking Panditji not to enter the Nabha State. But he had already entered the State when the order was served. Also, the reason stated in the order, that Panditji's presence was likely to cause a breach of public tranquility was absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact his entry into the State caused no disturbance whatever, not even a stir. The disobedience of an order under Sec. 144 is not by itself a crime. It becomes a crime only if a breach of peace or a serious risk of such breach of peace is established. Neither the witnesses nor the Public Prosecutor even hinted at the disturbing effects of our presence. I understand the Public Prosecutor has stated that it is enough if the Political Administrator fears the break of Peace. If this is true, I wish only to say that there is neither law nor commonsense. Neither we nor the Court have anything do with the mind of the Political Administrator but only with facts.

If this order was bad as regards Panditji, it is even worse as regards myself and Sjt. Gidwani. Indeed it has no application whatever. The order refers to us casually in the term 'companions' and this term is left out in the operative portion of the order. In spite of the Public Prosecutor, I feel bound to say that no one acquainted with the English language can interpret the second "you" in the order to refer to anyone but Panditji. Section 144 I. P. C. clearly lays it down that an order with that section should be directed to particular individuals or to the General Public frequenting a place. To make matters more absurd, a copy of the order was not even served upon us. If the Superintendent of Police of Jaitou has stated that we refused to sign when asked to do so, I can only marvel at his capacity for lying. We have never refused to sign anything when required for formal or administrative purposes. When no order was served, it is difficult to imagine how the question of signing arises. In a word, I am being tried for disobeying an order which was invald in itself, was neither specifically directed against me, nor served upon me.

The most interesting part is yet to come. It passes my comprehension to see how exactly we have disobeyed the order. If we wanted to obey the order with scrupulous care, what could we have done; though for different reasons, we had already sent our luggage to the Station to depart by the next train. If we were not able to do so, it was not our fault. The District Magistrate interfered and arrested us. In the few minutes interval between service of an order and arrest, we, peaceably remained stationary unless we could have vanished by some sort of magic. We could not and did not disobey the order. The only thing that might be said against us is that we expressed an intention to disobey a valid order if such disobedience were possible. But intention is no crime and cannot be punished by Law.

There was one order, however, on which I expected the court to go upon. It was the oral order issued by the District Magistrate of Jaitou asking me to quit the Nabha State, we refused to obey that order as it was obviously illegal. During the proceedings, this fact has been carefully suppressed.

From the above, I do not want the court to infer that I would have acted indifferently if a copy of the order had been served upon me. Even then, I would certainly have acted as Panditji did.

Before I conclude, I feel bound to make some general remarks about this case. At the very outset, we were informed both by the court and the chief officer of Police under whose instructions the case was being conducted that we were tried under the Law of the Nabha State, which was in some respects quite opposite to the British Law. But, during the entire proceedings reference was made only to the British Penal Code. The only Native Part of the Law administered which I could discern was the non-observance of the British Law.

Both in Jail and in Court, repeated mention was made of the Political Administrator. His name was trotted out at every step to block our way and deny our right. It is a sufficient commentary on the present state of affairs in Nabha that persons conducting a Judicial Proceeding are not ashamed to act in fear of and perhaps under the directions of external authority.

The real crime we have committed is to attempt to pry through the thick *purdah* that is sought to be imposed on this State. Nabha may be a Native State but it is still a part of my sacred Mother Country and I conceive it to be my inalienable and fundamental right to be able to go to any part of my country on peaceful purpose.

Though it is in indirect manner, I am proud to be associated with a cause which is sacred to the brave Sikhs. I am already grateful to the Nabha officials for giving me an opportunity to mingle with them and feel their cause, my own.

Whatever offence I myself have committed, I have done so voluntarily and with full deliberation. I therefore deserve and am willing to take the maximum punishment.

I thank the Court for the courtesy shown to me during the trial.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF ARRESTS.

Pt. Kapildev Malaviya wires from Ambala, under date September 29:—

"I have already wired incidents which happened up to 26th. It will be remembered that the Government of India while maintaining the conditions that Pandit Motilal Nehru was not to engage in political activity at Nabha, which Panditji had already intimated he had not the slightest intention of doing, set aside the Administrator's order that the Panditji was to leave Nabha immediately after his interview with Jawaharlal and instead directed him to allow the Panditji to stay in Nabha to give all necessary legal assistance to his son and have necessary interviews with him till the conclusion of the trial. This arrangement was given effect to, and on 27th Panditji and I motored to Nabha where Panditji had a long interview lasting over two hours with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whom he found quite fit and cheerful.

Further hearing was fixed for next morning at 8 o'clock. This was changed to the same afternoon to enable Panditji to settle Jawaharlal's written statement before hearing. We then motored back to Ambala, where we arrived after midnight. Panditji having caught a chill on his way back and afterwards worked for some hours, was not well enough to go to Nabha on 28th and sent me with his notes and full instructions with a letter to the Administrator telling him that I was his junior and should be allowed to act as such. This was allowed and I had free access to Pandit Jawaharlal and the Court where he was tried. On the Court assembling accused filed a written statement and the case adjourned to the 29th.

BEFORE THE ARREST.

The circumstances under which arrest and subsequent proceedings took place are as ascertained from Pt. Jawaharlal as follows. Three Congressmen left Mukhtasar on the morning of the 21st September, Jawaharlal on horseback, Spts. Gidwani and Santanam in a bullock cart, which also carried their luggage. A Sikh went with them to show the way. After they had gone a good distance into Nabha territory they caught up a Jatha and discarding the horse and the cart walked in its wake for some miles till they reached Jaiton. Here further progress of the Jatha was checked by the Nabha police, and the Akalis without offering any resistance simply sat down on the road. It is not true that they were made to sit in the sun as a punishment but did so voluntarily to faciliate the arrest and avoid forcible dispersal. The three Congressmen stood aside under a tree to watch the proceedings after sending the bullock cart with the luggage to the railway station as they intended leaving by the evening train.

The Superintendent of Police, Jaiton, having asked them if they were with the Jatha Pt. Jawaharlal replied they were obviously not Akalis but had come with the Jatha to see what happened. A few minutes later the Superintendent came again and served an order under section 144 on Pt. Jawaharlal, prohibiting him from entering Nabha territory, which he had entered some hours before. It was impossible to obey this order even if Pt. Jawaharlal could manage suddenly to vanish into thin air. He accepted its service but told the Superintendent that he could not comply with it and did not intend leaving Jaiton at once. The Superintendent went away but returned immediately with the Magistrate and arrested all the three under section 188. The fact of the Sgt's. Gidwani and Santanam not having been served with any order got over by the Magistrate pronouncing a verbal order on the spot, under section 144, and the objection that the law required a written order was overruled by the remark that the Nabha law was different.

HANDCUFFED AND CHAINED.

The Congressmen were then marched to the Police station, leaving the Akalis on the road, confronting the police. No order declaring the Jatha as an unlawful assembly or directing its dispersal was made in the presence of the Congressmen. At the police station the Congressmen after being handcuffed and chained were taken to the Railway station and put in a crowded third-class carriage. They arrived at Nabha in the early morning on the 22nd and were taken to the police station, later to the Central Jail where the handcuffs were removed about midday, after some twenty hours' during which no opportunity to attend calls of of nature was given. The treatment in the Central Jail was fairly good and the best available cell was given which in Nabha does not signify much. Food arrangements were satisfactory, but the luggage was not restored till the 25th, and there was no bath or change for three days.

The trial till the 25th was practically in camera, after the morning and afternoon hearings of the section 188 case. On the 24th the accused were put before another Magistrate after 8 p.m. and a new case under section 145 was started against the Congressmen and a Sikh who accompanied them from Mukhtasar to show the way was brought into the court heavily chained. The section 145 case evidently was intended to justify the illegal arrest under section 188, forgetting that persons already under arrest could not possibly disperse. The Magistrate ignorant The Magistrate ignorant of English openly refers the application made to the Court for decision of the Administrator. His saving grace is his great politeness and courtesy which the accused have suitably acknowledged in their written statement. The fact however remains of English openly refers the application written statement.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, October 4.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

22-23—2884-20—Tyabji D and Co, Sarabhai Surajmal vs. Cumrudin Vallabhram and others, Shamrao M and H.

36-23—4073-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas vs. M. Chunilal and Co, N C Dalal.

38-23—4729-22—Thakoredas and Co, Bachos Bhaidas vs. Velji Bhimsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

43-23—18-23—Captain and V. Morarji Sunderji vs. Gangadas Motilal, Bhaishanker K and G.

44-23—2131-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Biharilal Manalal and another vs. Bejnath Hurnandin and others, Captain and V.

46-23—In the Indian Arbitration, Amarchand and M. vs. Chaturbhuj Bhamanidas, Deokaran Mauji, Captain and V.

47-23—In the Indian Arbitration Act, Amarchand and M, vs. Tulsidas Morarji Deokaran Nanji, Captain and V.

35-23—4300-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar vs. The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

FOR DIRECTIONS UNDER RULE 784.

5420-Ret 619—J. C. G. Boven, The Government of Bombay vs Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G. and Co. (

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2167-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Premji v The Jamnadas Narsy Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4080-21—Mantri and Co, Dr Ebrahim Abdul Hussein and ors v Abdul Husein Tyabbhai Khapal, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parashram Dattaram Shamdasani v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2652-23—Purnanand C and J, Gopal Purshottam v Thacker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

3009-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Daga v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal.

3974-23—N C Dalal, Jaichand Nathuram v Jehangirji Pocha, Pocha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4020-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and another v. Mowji Madhav and others.

4289-22—Payne and Co., Vassanji Naranji and others v. Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1238-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

1571-21—Craigie B and C. Runchoddas Purshotam and Co. ,Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

3517-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

624-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand v. Udamsey Ludha and another, in person.

1458-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

1299-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damoder v. Hirji Keshavji and another Mulla and M.

2198-22—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co, v. Mahomed Essa Madraswala, Perreira and V.

1258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v. Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co.

729-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

466-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others, Malvi M R and Co, Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

1987-22—Chitnis K and M, Maneckji Dinshawji Cooper v T R Pratt Ltd and another, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3187-23—Patell and E, Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulamhussein and others Judah and S.

4468-22—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

2044-23—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

4717-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Dawar.

2903-23—Merwanji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

4958-23—Thakoredas and D, Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

3087-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lailu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

3002-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

3138-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

3159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Younas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 42.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

4447-21—Motichand and D, Raghumal Budhsing v M J K Babhai and Co, Daphtary F and D.

TO BE MENTIONED.

4727-22—Merwanji K and Co, Rampratap Brijmohandas and Co v Gowrishanker Kashiram, Malvi M R and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1577-23—Permanand C and J, Manilal Mohanlal v Mohanlal Ranachand and anr, Motichand and D, Unwalla P and F.

1946-22—Captain and V, Gajanan Bhugwandas v Tansukh Sarung, Daphtary F and D.

2585-23—Mulji Th and Co, Thakoredas Ranchoddas v P Vithaldas and Co, Ferreira and V.

2359-23—Rele and Co, Ranchoddas Pragji and Co v Ambalal Hiralal, Vrajlal and Co.

2318-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia v Dinakar Padarath Pardeshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2974-23—Shamrao M and H, Baji Bachoo and and v Esmailji Velshi, Matubhai J and M.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

1647-22—Rustomji and G, Jamnadas Parbhudas v Moreshwar Mahadeo Durve and ors, M V Gokhale, Sukhtankar and G.

1368-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherunlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1052-20—Mehta L and Co, Bai Goribai v Murarji Jeram Naranji, Tyabji D and Co.

1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

583-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholker and Co, Lakhmaji Talaji and Co v Shivmukhrai Umrassin, Mulla and M.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersey and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2093-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroddin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W & Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M. Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahroclough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K, D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

5077-22—Purnanand C and J, Khimji Poonja and Co v Mahomed Afzul Narmawalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2352-23—Malvi M R and Co, Bhagwandas Netram v A V Joseph and Co, Hiralal and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1397-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Eustace Daffern and anr v Ali Mahomed Mathalal and Co, Little and Co.

2031-23—Little and Co, W Royb and anr v L Ratishanker and Co, Manibhai and Co, Madhowji and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Re G and Wds. Act—Thakordas and Co, Re K Jairam Bala Shroff a minor v Dwarkadas Ramchandra petitioner, Judah and S.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES.

2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and ors, Thakoredas and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.

3322-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Dhunichand Kapur, In person.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl. 2-22—3685-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Tricumji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabulker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.

2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal v Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Konti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Tricumdas Saduram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Bhagwandas Gangaram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dodachavji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Mogaulal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4963-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dossa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1570-22—Payne and Co, The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co Ltd v James Keith Fisher, Craigie B and C.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 3.

S S Gairsoppa, Brown, Moulmein
S S Begum, Robb Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

October 3.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Sommelsdijk, Webster, Calcutta
S S Englestan, Ireland, Singapore
S S Surada, Brooks, Colombo
S S Canara, Cochin Colombo
S S Barjora, Samuel, Busreh
S S Cranfield, Shillinglaw, Calcutta
S S Mantola, James, Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf
Steamer Khandala for Durban
Steamer Kansas for Karachi

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gairsoppa, 3227 tons Captain C Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Begum:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Begum, 3656 tons, Captain G P Robb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Sommelsdijk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Sommelsdijk, 4030 tons, Captain Webster, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W Samuel, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mantola:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mantola, 5453 tons, Captain D F James, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Wednesday, October 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara 3722 N F 3/10 M M & Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Kasenga 4634 Karachi 9 K N and Co.
5 Dalworth, 2737, Dunkirk 5/10, T M & Co.
6 City of Harvard, Calcutta 3/10 Graham Co.
6 Jalapa 4386 N Y, 5/10 Vol, Bros.
7 Barenfels 4678 K'chi 5/10, Graham & Co.
9 Misty Law, 3260 N F, N F, T M & Co.
10 Englestan 4463, Hongkong N F, A Nemas and Co.
11 Medan 3854 P Said, 3/10, Graham & Co.
12 Mantola 5353 Karachi 4 M M & Co.
15 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
2 Skagem 3805 Antwerp N. F. Graham & Co.
5 Barjora 1908 P Gulf, 5/10 M M & Co.
6 Varsova 1957 Busra 6/10 M M & Co.
8 Jalavjaya 2297 Coasting 4 Scindia S N Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Surada 3382 N. F. N. F. M M & Co.
16 Acera 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
K & 13 Bamora, 3275 P Gulf, N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2752 N F 4/10 Scindia P N Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4040 Japan 7/10 O S Kaisha.
M Gurna 3228 N F, N F M M & Co.
O. Kamlavati, 617, N F, B S N Co.
P Knowsley Hall 2765 K'chi 5/10 J F & Co.
Q Champavati 129 N F, N F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 3.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—500 cwt myrabollam B Damji and Co; 2000 cwt oil cake J Permanand; 249 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 16 bales wool raw The Bombay Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—105 cwt gum B Virji & Co; 148 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Dalworth for Dunkirk—55 bales cotton K H Kayani

S S Plassy for London—500 cwt dill seed A Durst; 6000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Mistrylaw for New York—299 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal & Co, 400 cwt cummin seed Amin & Sons.

S S Mistrylaw for Middlesbrough—1250 tons manganese ore Shivappur Syndicate.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg—50 bales cotton Ely C Peraj; 125 bales cotton ny at Bhagalbhai; 110 bales cotton K H Kayani; 87 drums empty metal drums Cutler Palmer & Co.

S S Barenfels for Antwerp—272 cwt gum B Virji & Co; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros;

S S Barenfels for Rotterdam—2000 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros.

S S Weldenfels for Rotterdam—10000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co.

S S Weldenfels for Hamburg—110 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co.

S S Skagen for Ghent—75 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 114 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Skagen for Antwerp—220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Jalapa for Genoa—96 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Argu Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Osaka Maru for Kobe—881 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 55 bales cotton Rally Bros.

S S Osaka Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

October 3.

S S Kasenga from Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon & Co—85 bales old newspaper; 6506 bundles glvd coir sheet; 3000 bags soda ash; 1500 boxes common soap; 90 bundles yellow metal sheets; 437 kegs paint; 300 ouffers; 43 cases colour; 26 cases soap; 643 casks china clay; 85 cases whisky; 130 d/bags sulphate of ammonia; 5532 bundles cotton baling hoops; 20 cases household soap; 30 drums liquid; 44 cases cigarettes; 85 cases cotton yarn; 35 bales cotton yarn; 22 bales cotton fent; 20 bales grey cotton yarn; 26 bales cottons; 46 cases cottons; 32 cases hollands.

From Bordeaux—390 cases bottled brandy.

From New York—32 cases graphide; 43 boxes automobiles.

From Boston—25 bundles paper.

From Glasgow—182 cases cottons; 50 bales cotton yarn; 200 bales paper; 7500 pressed fire bricks; 50 d/bags fireclay; 1000 side arch fire bricks; 120 pieces bridge work; 300 cases bottled beer; 2556 cases whisky; 550 hhds ale 320 kegs Khaki Jointing Paste.

From Naples—444 baskets potatoes; 250 bags potatoes; 163 bags garlic.

S S Barala from Bushire Agents British I Steam N Co Ltd—5 tins pearl; 1 bag specie.

From Busrah—800 d/bundles wet dates; 797 baskets wet dates; 2140 jottas peds wet dates; 192 bags gum; 247 bags almonds; 299 bags raisins; 363 bags dry dates; 1697 bags wheet; 18 cases hardware; 15 bundles wool.

From Muscat—119 crates punigranate; 1473 bags dry dates; 1091 boxes wet dates; 103 bags sardins; 1525 bundles siffi mats; 75 bundles dry fish.

MILL-STORES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

The quotations are—
Healds Rs. 1/14/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/4/0.
Roller Cloth-16 Rs. 9.
Roller Cloth-18 Rs. 9/8/0.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/4/0 (62" Twill).
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/12/0 (72" Twill).
Weft grates Rs. 23.
Bandings scroll Rs. 1/2/0.
Bandings Tubular Rs. 2/2/0.
Bandings spindle Rs. 1/5/0.
Ropes-Lambeth Rs. 2.
Slubbings Rs. 24.
Rovings Rs. 22.
Warers Rs 80 English.
Emery Fillets Rs. 0/3/3.
Conical pirns Rs. 8 (varnished).
Conical pirns Rs. 7/8/0 (enamelled).

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs.7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ALI ABDUL RAHMAN PATTAN, GUJRAT.

Your medicine infused new life into a dead body. Please send me one more complete box as soon as possible. I am obliged to you for your kindness.

BASHIRU-DIN, P. O. HAIDI BARI, DIST. KUTCH BEHAR.

The medicine you sent to Najam Din has done immeasurable good, send one more complete box.

NANA MIAN, CHAH RAST, DELHI.

I derived much benefit from your pills. Mine was a hopeless case altogether but using your medicine I cannot contain my ecstasy. Send four phials of pills per V. P. P.

L. BASHI LALL, LUCKNOW.

Your medicine has benefited me beyond hope. Please send one phial of liniment.

B. MOHAMED SHAFI, CALCUTTA.

I sent for your medicine before this which caused me considerable benefit. Please send two more complete boxes.

DR. SAIB-ALI-SHAH PARA CHANAR.

The patient for whom I had sent for the medicine has fully recovered. I thank you from the core of my heart for your kindness and veracity. I hope to send for the medicines for some more patients.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent for your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St., 73, LAHORE.

Grand Clearance Sale
NOW PROCEEDING
Great reduction in prices
ONLY 6 DAYS LEFT.
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Milliners and Dress Makers
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Better Astrologer.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

No 4711.
Eau de Cologne
No 4711 GLYCERINE ROSE BAR
Sold by All Chemists and Perfumer's Agents
PATELL LTD. 151 Clunk-la Street, Bombay.

THE TWO MASTERS.

GOKHALE AND GANDHI.

Prof. S. V. Phadnis writes:—

It has been, I think, fittingly said with reference to Athens that everyone born there was either a Platonist or an Aristotelian. In the same way we may say about the public life of India to-day that everybody who stops to think and feel must either be a disciple of Gokhale or a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. The two together do exhaust between themselves the politically-minded people of the country. Aristotle received his philosophical education from Plato, but later on owing to certain differences of standpoint became, in a way, his rival. The school—which Plato founded—called the academy continued to exist, but still historians consider that Plato's real successor—the one, who succeeded in developing his thought in a significant way—is not to be found among the orthodox followers who formed the academy but in Aristotle, the originator of a new and rival school. I believe that these remarks equally hold good with reference to Gokhale and Gandhi. The school, which the former founded—like the academy—continues to work, but, I trust—that the future historians of the Indian National evolution may be expected to pronounce that Gokhale's real successor must be found not among his orthodox followers but in a still more powerful personality of Mahatma Gandhi.

Not only this: the Greek parallel is further instructive in understanding the relation between them both. Aristotle was profoundly influenced by the teachings to which he had listened—the teachings of Plato, so much so that the master and the pupil together have come to be now regarded as consentient authorities. What happened in Greece may also happen in India; and the present writer looks forward to a time when the divergence between Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi—concerning their habits of mind and literary manner—concerning their attitude on some of the social questions like widow-remarriage and concerning finally their estimate of Western civilization—would not much matter to us looking at the other side of the picture that Mahatma Gandhi's agreement with his political master—Gokhale is almost complete so far as the needs and the responsibilities of the National life in India, at present, are concerned. And, so conceived, the student will find that Gokhale and Gandhi, instead of proving antagonistic, tend to be mutually supplementary studies. "Primary likeness and secondary differences" characterize them and with this belief the present writer ventures to point out—on this occasion of Mahatmaji's birthday—the points of supreme likeness subsisting between them. May I hope that these points may serve to infuse the much-needed consensus on some of the most vital questions that have been on the public consciousness for some time?

In the first place, I believe that Mahatma Gandhi is not a little indebted to Gokhale for the formulation of his well-known constructive Programme otherwise known as the Bardoli Programme. Unhappily for India, the Programme is the more admired and the less carried out. Will all parties unite and determine to carry it out with as much efficiency as they possibly might command? As to its efficacy, no doubt need be entertained when both Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi bear an unequivocal testimony as follows:—

GOKHALE.	MAHATMA GANDHI.
"Every one must recognise that our main work is to build up the strength of our own people." "A long process of discipline, purification and real adjustment is necessary.... "It is on the average strength in the character and capacity of the people that the weight of the edifice of self-Government will have to rest.".....	..."We get what Government we deserve. When we improve, the Government is also bound to improve. ... Only when we improve can we attain Swaraj."

Having gone through their testimony in general, it is fruitful to compare the constructive Programme as formulated at Bardoli by Mahatma Gandhi with the one that can be culled from the study of Gokhale's public utterances and writings. It is as follows:—

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

(As formulated by Gokhale.)	*(As formulated by Mahatma Gandhi.)*
I. "The cultivation of an immense feeling of nationality throughout the country rising superior to caste and creed and rejoicing in all sacrifice for the motherland accompanied by a spread of political education among the masses."	I "To enlist at least one crore of members to the Congress." ..... Since peaceful and legitimate means are of the essence of the Congress creed, no person to be enlisted as a member of the Congress who does not believe in such means as indispensible for the attainment of Swaraj."
II "The development of a stronger and higher type of character—firm of purpose and disciplined in action."	II "To continue the Tilak Swaraj Fund."
III "The promotion of a closer union (closer relations)—or relations of cordial goodwill and co-operation among the different sections of the Indian community—between Hindus and Mohamedans and among the different sections of the Hindus themselves."	III To promote and emphasise unity and mutual goodwill among all classes and races. To organise a social service department for the same.
IV "The elevation of the Depressed Classes, who have to be brought up to the level of the rest of the people."	IV To organise the Depressed Classes for a better life: to improve their social, mental and moral condition; to induce them to send their children to National Schools and to provide for them the ordinary fascilities which the other citizens enjoy."
V "Universal elementary education."	V "To organise National Schools."
VI "Co-operation and improvement of the economic condition of the peasantry."	VI To popularise the spinning wheel and organise the manufacture of khaddar and popularise its use.
VII "Spread of Industrial and technical education and building up the Industrial strength of the country."	VII To organise the temperance campaign addicted to the drink habit by house to house visits and appealing to the drinker in his home.
VIII "Higher education of women."	VIII Organisation of Panchayats and settlement of civil disputes by Private Arbitration.

To these the following may be added with advantage:—

I "Careful and deep study of public questions on the part of public men."

I "Senior workers to provide facilities to younger men for studying public questions."

III "Organisation of the Public life as e.g: the local bodies, legislative councils, the press, and the platform."

To these the following may be added with advantage:—

1. Propagate Swadeshi by inducing the people to appreciate their primary duty to their country, by being satisfied with its own production and manufacture.
2. Make the vernaculars the Hallmarks of learning and popularise Hindustani as National language.
3. Organise labour unions for the betterment of the labourers.
4. Discourage gambling and other evil habits among the peasants and others.
5. Setting up Congress organisation in every village and organise local bodies thereby.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING

CRYING NEED OF A CIVIL COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, October 2.

The agenda of the Special General Meeting to be held on Friday evening includes an important item, urging the opening of a Civil Court at Bandra, notice of which has been given by Mr. Augustus Pereira:—

"That owing to the want of a Civil Court persons residing in the Bombay Suburban District wishing to file suits have to undergo much hardship in having to travel all the way to Thana to seek justice even in trivial claims of a Small Causes nature. The lack of direct Railway facilities and the distance to Thana tend to cause unnecessary expenses, inconvenience and waste of time to busy people. This Board therefore earnestly and respectfully brings to the notice of Government this crying need of the growing population of the Bombay Suburbs with a strong recommendation that Government will be pleased to take early steps to appoint a Sub-Judge in Bandra to hear Civil suits up to a certain Fmit. Should there be difficulty however in carrying out this proposal on the score of extra expense to Government this Board would suggest as a tentative measure to withdraw one of the Sub-Judges now working in Thana in order that he may take up the work of the Suburban District in Bandra or in the alternative to depute him to work in Bandra for 2 or 3 days in a week in the same way as the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, used to work on two days in the week at Kurla."

THE RUHR AND THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, at a sitting of the British Trades Union Congress at Plymouth, moved "That this Congress, representing the organised workers of Great Britain declares that the continued occupation of the Ruhr by armed forces is causing irreparable harm in fomenting national hatreds and intensifying international suspicions, is heading for war and social disaster, and perpetuating economic paralysis not only in Germany but also in other countries.

"This Congress therefore appeals to the French and Belgian workers to recognise that this policy of violence nullifies the purpose for which 20 millions of casualties were suffered in the late war, and calls upon them to honour their international pledge and strive to so change the national policy of their countries as to promote peace among the nations."

She contended that the organised workers had shown a lead in this matter to the Government, and the Government had at last been driven towards a definite repudiation of the Ruhr policy. It was now proposed to appeal to the workers of France and Belgium to try to head their Governments in the same direction.

PREDICTION FULFILLED.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said that those of them who had seen that morning's Press would have observed the very clear indication that what was likely to take place in Germany was exactly what was predicted months ago. They would remember that there was a supposed agreement between the German capitalists and the German workers to stand together against French invasion.

He pointed out that there were 600 persons out of work in this country to every one out of work in France. Moreover, he asked them to remember that Germany, by the depressing of her currency, had practically wiped out her internal debt, whilst France appeared to have ignored external debt and did not seem to be in the least concerned in meeting her obligations. He said that because the last French Note not only ignored the British claims, but was a direct insult to British prestige.

"I don't believe that it is any use appealing to the French worker," said Mr. Thomas, "and I equally believe it is going to be disastrous to France—disastrous in so far as it is going to sow the seeds of another war."

Continuing, he said he hoped the French people would clearly understand that we did not think thus because we were pro-German or anti-French, but because our people were suffering from the effects of the last war, and wanted to do all that they could to make impossible any future war.

He added that the General Council would certainly consider the whole question of the withdrawal of the troops, but he did not want it to be interperted that the General Council would favour the withdrawal of the troops at this stage.

The resolution was carried.

MR. HENDERSON ON MENACE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at Throckley, near Newcastle, in mail week, said that the French occupation of the Ruhr continued to inflict great injury upon British trade, causing serious loss and suffering to British workers through unemployment. The Labour Party welcomed the Government Note to France and Belgium. It was an effort to make the Entente a powerful unifying, peace-promoting force in European politics.

Labour contended that the fiction of making Germany pay should be discarded and a scheme produced in harmony with economic realities. Further, Labour was of opinion that there should be a general cancellation of inter-Allied debts as part of a new policy of international resettlement and reconstruction.

The death occurred at Patna of Rai Bahadur Purnendunarain Sinha M.L.C., formerly a well-known Congressman.

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Anæmia and Debility
Simply Explained.
REMEDIED BY IRON JELLOIDS

You cannot live five minutes without oxygen. Your system cannot extract a healthy quantity of oxygen from the air you breathe if your blood is deficient in iron, because iron is the oxygen-absorbing ingredient in the blood.

A shortage of iron (Anæmia) causes the whole system to languish, and produces a host of familiar and distressing symptoms such as:—general debility, nervousness, despondency, headache, palpitation, shortness of breath, poor appetite, indigestion, etc. All these troubles quickly disappear when Iron Jelloids are taken, because from the very first dose Iron Jelloids steadily enrich the blood with iron until it contains a full supply of this health-giving ingredient. Be sure to give this wonderful blood-tonic a trial

Iron Jelloids

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Tonic for Men . .	Iron Jelloids No. 2A	trial - - R.1.
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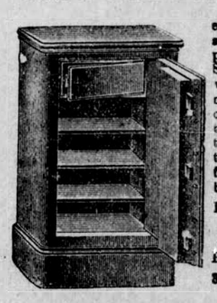

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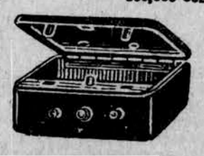

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